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U.S. ATTITUDES ON ARMS PROPOSALS 'CONTRADICTORY'

LD111946 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 May 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] As for Washington, the attitudes to our proposals are quite contradictory here. On the one hand, following the Soviet draft of key provisions of agreements on a number of major disarmament problems, the U.S. draft treaty on reducing strategic offensive weapons of the United States and USSR has finally also been submitted in Geneva. Right away, however, President Reagan described as entirely unacceptable any proposals that would limit the scale of the U.S. Star Wars program.

Furthermore, THE NEW YORK TIMES has discovered that Weinberger submitted to Reagan a secret report calling for the implementation of this program to be speeded up; and in particular, to carry out, in the very near future -- before 1990 -- four space weapons tests. For this, the Pentagon chief proposes moving to the so-called broad interpretation of the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty, a treaty that bans such tests.

WEINBERGER URGES 'BROAD' INTERPRETATION OF ABM

PM111447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Secret Report Surfaced"]

[Text] New York, 10 May -- Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has sent President Reagan a secret report urging him to proceed to the so-called "broad interpretation" of the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty with a view to accelerating the implementation of the space militarization program.

This has been learned by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which reports that the report proposes, in particular, conducting four tests of arms systems in violation of the ABM Treaty in its traditional interpretation. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of these tests would be conducted to verify the U.S. ability to intercept missiles and dummy warheads on the main section of the flight trajectory. It is proposed to intercept them with the help of missiles that destroy the target by force of impact, not with an explosion. During the second test a submarine is to launch a target missile carrying dummy warheads. This experiment is designed for the practical testing of space-based interceptor missiles. A space-based chemical laser would be tested during the third test in 1990. A missile would be launched from Vandenberg Air Base in California within the framework of the fourth test. Then sensors would be used to analyze the question of whether it is possible to distinguish the warheads on that missile from dummy warheads. The report claims that the proposed tests would make it possible to substantially accelerate the realization of SDI. The United States, it says, must either proceed without delay to the new interpretation of the ABM Treaty or renounce it altogether some time later.

The Pentagon report was prepared at a time when an acute struggle is being waged in the U.S. Congress over the question of the size of appropriations for the SDI program in the next fiscal year and over continued U.S. observance of the ABM Treaty. According to commentators, a mighty confrontation is shaping up between the White House and the Congress over these problems and its being fanned by reports that President Reagan intends to veto any bill that limits U.S. military programs.

DOBRYNIN, ZAGLADIN DISCUSS DISARMAMENT WITH HEALEY

LD111829 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1735 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Moscow, 11 May (TASS) -- Today Anatoliy Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member, received Denis Healey, prominent figure of the British Labor Party and "shadow" foreign affairs minister, who is in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

An exchange of opinions took place on a wide range of disarmament problems, above all relating to the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons and first and foremost to the elimination of medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe. Both sides attach great importance to achieving the zero option on missiles of both these types.

The question of the prospects for cutting troops and conventional arms in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- was touched upon in particular. The Soviet side stressed that the countries of the socialist community put forward as far back as June 1986 proposals on reducing land troops and tactical strike aviation by 25 percent at the start of the nineties. At the same time, it was proposed that tactical nuclear weapons should be reduced.

Later on, considerations were expressed concerning the possibility and necessity of reducing tactical strike aviation the very beginning and of diminishing the concentration of troops, and first of all of the most dangerous offensive types of weapons along the line of contact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization. It is a question of measures that would rule out the possibility of a sudden attack.

The asymmetry in the armed forces of the European countries, conditioned by historic, geographic, and other factors, needs to be removed, but not by a build-up on the part of those lagging behind, but by reductions on the part of whosoever has turned out to be ahead.

Military balance should be retained at the lowest possible level. The level of weaponry should be lowered to a limit of reasonable sufficiency, that is, to a limit that is essential for solving only defensive tasks.

Denis Healey spoke out for a most rapid start of practical talks with the aim of a real reduction of troops and conventional weapons in Europe. A readiness for this was expressed from the Soviet side. Together with this, it was stressed that the West is limiting the discussions now being conducted, with problems of procedure. Thus, the talks have not moved as far as yielding concrete deeds. In the view of the sides, the Vienna meeting should as soon as possible work out directives to discuss all of these problems at the second stage of the Stockholm conference.

Also touched on were questions of bilateral Soviet-British relations; moreover, both sides spoke out for their all-around improvement.

VORONTSOV VISITS ITALY TO DISCUSS PROPOSALS

LD112126 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- A meeting took place here today between Yuliy Vorontsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister, and Allessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, who was informed of the Soviet position and the situation at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons.

A. Natta pointed out that the ICP stood for the immediate signing of an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe as the first step to eliminating nuclear weapons.

Meets Andreotti

LD120219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1535 GMT 11 May 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Andreotti today received Comrade Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who has arrived in Rome. On the instruction of the Soviet leadership, Comrade Vorontsov briefed him on the USSR's position and the state of affairs at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons at Geneva. During the conversation, the Italian side's attention was drawn to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's latest proposals on eliminating medium-range missiles and operational and tactical weapons in Europe. Andreotti stressed that the historical opportunity to begin eliminating nuclear weapons must not be lost.

CSCE CONSULTATIONS RESUME; PPR'S ORZECHOWSKI SPEAKS

LD111516 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Vienna May 11 TASS -- Consultations on questions connected with the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe were resumed here today after a short break in the work of the Vienna meeting of countries -- participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A regular meeting of representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member countries and of NATO states was held in the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic. Participants in the consultations were addressed by Marian Orzechowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and minister of foreign affairs of Poland.

Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation, called the attention of the audience to a concrete program of the demilitarization of Europe put forward by the Soviet leadership and urged to intensify the work both of the Vienna meeting on military-political problems, and of the consultations on new talks dealing with the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

As for the socialist countries, the Soviet representative continued, they are ready for an active and purposeful discussion of the whole range of elements of the mandate of those talks.

Polish Proposal Assessed

LD111754 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Bonn May 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Smelov reports:

A new comprehensive plan proposed by the leadership of the Polish People's Republic for arms reduction and confidence-building in Central Europe through a gradual lessening of the volume of nuclear and conventional arms was one of the central topics discussed at a meeting of the working group on problems of European security. The meeting was held in the framework of the West German-Polish forum in Kiel. Prominent politicians as well as figures in science and culture from both countries took part in it.

Leading expert of the SDPG on disarmament problems Egon Bahr said at the forum that the new Polish proposals "deserve to be answered by Europe". He said Poland came out with a foreign policy initiative which suits European interests for its contents and timing. Egon Bahr emphasized that the comprehensive plan of the Polish leadership proposes not only arms reduction but also confidence-building in central Europe.

The Polish representatives pointed to the need for an early implementation of the proposal to eliminate medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe.

Speaking at the forum, minister of state in the FRG Foreign Ministry Helmut Scheffer declared in favour of the development of commercial and economic relations between the Common Market and the CMEA. He said East-West economic cooperation would promote stability in Europe.

## Pasko Praises Proposals

LD112125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] The press in the socialist countries is widely discussing the integrated plan for reducing armaments and strengthening confidence-building measures in central Europe, which was proposed by Poland the other day. Over to our commentator, Vladimir Pasko:

[Pasko] I expect you are already acquainted with the essence of this plan, Comrades. It is about a gradual reduction in nuclear and conventional armaments in the region bordered by the opposing military-political alliances in Europe, and embracing the territory of nine states. Poland is proposing a gradual withdrawal from there and reduction of operational and tactical nuclear weapons; as well as conventional armaments, first and foremost those of maximum power and accuracy capable of a sudden attack. At the same time, it proposes altering the nature of military doctrines so that they may be mutually recognized and purely defensive, and to determine measures of security and confidence-building that go beyond those of Stockholm.

The innovative nature of the Polish proposals is obvious. At the same time, one cannot fail also to see that they are in keeping with the idea of a nuclear-free Europe. They are directed toward a reduction in the military confrontation on the continent as a whole, which the Warsaw Pact countries are calling for so much. In the final analysis, Poland's initiative is in line with the idea of creating a European home, which Comrade Gorbachev spoke about during his visit to Prague. It is no accident that many observers are now predicting a broad public and international debate on Comrade Jaruzelski's proposal.

I would like to draw your attention to another very important thing: the noticeable increase in the foreign-policy activity of the socialist countries lately. In the period following the Soviet Union's program of creating a nuclear-free world, international life has been witness to major initiatives by the fraternal states. These include the Budapest appeal by the Warsaw Pact countries on the reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals; the series of proposals by the Soviet Union linked with the scrapping of medium-range missiles in Europe; the proposal by the socialist countries on delivering Europe from nuclear weapons and banning chemical weapons; the proposal by Czechoslovakia and the GDR to create a corridor free of nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe; and similar proposals by Bulgaria and Romania on the creation of a similar zone in the Balkans.

At the latest session of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states held recently in Moscow, it was noted that the internal processes of accelerating the economic and social development of our countries also work energetically for foreign policy. Socialism is exerting a growing influence on the international situation and world politics. The role of the socialist states in the development of the general European process and in imparting it with a steady, long-term nature, continues to grow. The Warsaw Pact is revealing ever more -- especially at the present stage -- its role as a major factor in consolidating peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS WEST GERMAN DISARMAMENT STAND

LD111948 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 May 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] The further improvement of the Atlantic military machine is continuing. Major new NATO Armed Forces exercises have begun in Italy. In a lengthy article published in the latest issue of NEWSWEEK, the NATO commander in chief, U.S. General Rogers, calls for nuclear weapons capable of reaching the heart of the Soviet Union -- as he put it -- to be maintained in Europe. [video shows picture of Rogers and article entitled "What's Wrong With 'Zero', NATO's Boss Speaks Out".] The only consolation is that, as has been officially announced, this summer this most aggressive general is to retire from his NATO command post.

Another encouraging thing is that the antinuclear movement is stepping up its activity in many NATO countries. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher is conducting negotiations with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, Pentagon Chief Weinberger, and congressional leaders in Washington on the Soviet proposals for eliminating nuclear missiles in Europe. May I remind you, Comrades, that there is no unanimity on this issue in Bonn itself. The Free Democrat Party -- of which Genscher is one of the leaders -- takes a positive view of the Soviet proposals. The right wing of the Christian Democratic Union, however -- it is usually described as the steel helmet faction in Bonn -- opposes the elimination of nuclear weapons on the European Continent.

In his latest government statement, Chancellor Kohl did not take up any wholly definite position on this issue. On the one hand, he approves of the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, but on the other hand, he advocates maintaining operational and tactical missiles here. The reason for such duality is not hard to understand, for the Bundeswehr itself is armed with the Pershing-I tactical missiles. Although the United States asserts that the nuclear warheads for these are under their control, the West German generals also keep their hands on the trigger. [passage omitted]

U.S., FRG SILENT ON NEUTRON BOMB DEPLOYMENT

LD082021 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

Reports in the West German press show that over 100 neutron warheads have already been brought to the U.S. air base in Ramstein near Kaiserslautern. 200 more such warheads will soon be delivered.

Thus, the Pentagon's plans are being implemented and the horrible invention aimed at killing humans while leaving material values intact is being deployed in Europe. Press reports say that such weapons have already been delivered to permanent depots in the area of West German cities of Lanstein, Idar-Oberstein, Baumholder, Kusel, Hamm, Buehl.

Washington took into account the experience of the previous unsuccessful attempt at "neutron penetration" of Western Europe, when a wave of indignation of the people compelled American President Jimmy Carter in 1978 to defer the production of neutron weapons. The current President, Ronald Reagan, refused to heed the voice of indignant public and on August 6, 1981, the anniversary of Hiroshima's atomic bombing, ordered to start large-scale production of neutron weapons, as if deliberately to insult the memory of hundreds of thousands of victims of that criminal action.

This time, fearing new outbreak of indignation, the Pentagon is sending neutron weapons to Western Europe under the pretext of "modification of artillery shells." These charges are marked with meaningless index "B-79". Seeking to camouflage the real essence of modernized ammunition Washington asserts that these were nuclear warheads with a yield of only two kilotons. And it conceals the fact that this modification is meant precisely for transforming the charge into a neutron one by means of insertion of a special module. It deliberately conceals the fact that the explosion of a neutron charge with a yield of one kiloton forms a zone of lethal irradiation on an area of 8 square kilometers. Concealed also are calculations as to how many peaceful people will receive the lethal dose of neutron irradiation in populated localities of densely populated Europe.

New neutron warheads are meant for weapons of 155 and 203 mm calibre. Lance missiles can be fitted out with them. These arms were adopted for service by both U.S. and West German troops. And neutron warheads, as the press asserts, are meant also for the West German Bundeswehr. The Bundeswehr also has the material basis for this -- self-propelled guns of the needed calibres and other kinds of potential delivery vehicles for neutron warheads. The British "OBSERVER" testified that the British Army, too, is supplied with such neutron charges.

Both Washington and Bonn so far prefer to keep silent about the delivery of neutron charges to Europe and of their distribution to allied armies. But broad peaceful public of the FRG and other West European countries demands that the road to neutron menace be barred, that the Bundeswehr be prevented from getting neutron weapons.

The very idea of neutron bomb looks as a fruit of perverted thinking of politicians and military leaders who lost the sense of responsibility, who do not wish to think in categories of the present. And it should be noted that neutron death is creeping to the European Continent at a time when a real prospect opened for the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe.

## Further Details

LD090129 Moscow TASS in English 2310 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Bonn May 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

Bonn did not react in any way to the revelations of the deployment with its knowledge in the FRG territory of a new kind of nuclear weapon, neutron weapons. It was reported by the organization of the German Communist Party of Rhineland-Palatinate, and by the television program "Monitor" that secret deployment of neutron weapons was started in Rhineland-Palatinate last year.

These weapons are meant not only for U.S. forces deployed there, but also for the West German Bundeswehr. And this step dangerous for peace is taken despite the fact that Bonn assumed the obligation not to have nuclear weapons.

Data published by the German Communist Party confirm the sinister facts of which the goverment of Rhineland-Palatinate keeps silent. The authorities fear not without reason that the publishing of such facts might have undersirable consequences for the elections to the Landtag to be held on May 17. For the overwhelming majority of the population demands that nuclear and chemical weapons be removed from the FRG. And the density of such weapons in West Germany is the world's highest.

The date of the German Communist Party shows that 300 neutron warheads for howitzers have already been brought into the FRG. The ammunition was put at the disposal of units of the U.S. Army and the Bundeswehr stationed in Landstein, Idar-Oberstein, Baumholder and Kusel.

It is planned to fit out wth neutron warheads not only field artillery but also Lance missiles and multi-purpose F-16 and Tornado fighter-bombers, silos for warheads close to parking places for aircraft was now being built at the U.S. air bases in Ramstein, Haan and Buehl.

The German Communist Party accused Bonn of playing with marked cards. Indeed, in his government statement in the Bundestag on Thursday Chancellor Helmut Kohl spoke of NATO's great contribution to disarmament. He emphasized that a certain amount of nuclear charges was removed from Europe in the recent years. The chancellor, however, has not mentioned the fact that this was obsolete ammunition which was to be removed anyway. He said nothing either of the fact that most up-to-date nuclear ammunition, neutron charges, with which the Bundeswehr is also being equipped, is brought to the FRG from the USA. And all this is done at a time when European peoples have a vitally-important task of embarking on real disarmament the road to which is opened by the new Soviet proposals.

BOGACHEV ON ABOLISHING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD111726 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 11 May 87

["Opportunities Must Not Be Lost" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Real prospects for a successful conclusion of the talks on banning chemical weapons as early as in 1987 have opened during the work of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva of late.

True to its commitments assumed during the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, the USSR exerts tireless efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on general and complete ban on chemical weapons and on the destruction of the existing stockpiles of chemical warfare agents. Showing bold approaches to these problems, the Soviet side declared for an early and complete elimination of chemical weapons and of the industrial base for their production.

The Soviet programme envisages, specifically, a declaration by all sides of the location of enterprises producing chemical weapons and the start to developing procedures for destroying the relevant industrial base.

The USSR announced the cessation of the production of chemical weapons and embarking on the construction of a special enterprise to destroy such weapons. Much response was evoked at the talks by the statement of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries on the question of prohibiting chemical weapons. The GDR and Czechoslovakia, as well as Bulgaria and Romania advanced the proposals for chemical weapons free zones respectively in the centre of Europe and in the Balkans.

These initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries made it possible to remove a number of obstacles toward achieving a mutually acceptable arrangement on the complete ban on chemical weapons. The proposals of countries of the socialist community at the talks took into consideration the wishes of other participants in the conference, including the United States and Britain. The Soviet side is striving constantly to dispel distrust of the participants and to invite representatives of the West to an open and honest dialogue on questions of ensuring reliable international control over the observance of the future convention on chemical weapons.

The structure of the future convention has already been adopted in Geneva. Solutions have been found to most of the fundamental questions. The text of many provisions of the arrangement has been agreed upon. Yet a number of questions remain to be resolved or specified. The provisions of the draft convention on non-production of chemical weapons at civilian enterprises require additional elaboration. The problem of inspections on demand is the cardinal political problem at the talks, and final accord on other provisions of the convention can hardly be expected without its mutually acceptable solution. Some Western countires, specificaly France, which recently adopted a programme of intensive arming with chemical weapons, are passive in the quest for mutually acceptable solutions and are mainly engaged in destructive criticism of the proposals of other participants.

The Soviet delegation has to be repelling the attempts of some Western participants at rejecting the principle of equality and equal security when tackling the question of prohibiting chemical weapons.

Serious concern is caused also by the fact that despite undoubted progress at the talks in the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, some countries, including the United States, continue drawing up plans to produce and deploy binary chemical armaments. The legitimate question arises: Do those countries wish to conclude a convention prohibiting chemical weapons or is their real aim to build up their arsenals of chemical warfare agents?

The manifestation of political will, realism and lofty responsibility of all parites to the talks is particularly needed now for ensuring a resolute advance to agreement to eliminate chemical arsenals.

DISARMAMENT, NOT DETERRENCE SAID KEY TO SECURITY

PM081555 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 May 87 First Edition p 1

["Our Dialogue" article by Vladlen Kuznetsov: "Nuclear Disarmament or Deterrence"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia, his talks with the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries and other states, the political dialogues with M. Thatcher and G. Shultz, and the new peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union provide much food for thought about prospects for disarmament and about the destinies of war and peace.

Is a nuclear-free world possible or is it the naive dream of humanity? Can the international community build relations without relying on nuclear weapons? Is nuclear disarmament a realistic prospect or is it merely utopia?

These issues are currently being debated by representatives of the public and state figures. It is a quest for truth, a clarification of positions. They bear a direct relation to whether common philosophical ground can be found between East and West for the building of a better, less heavily armed world that could one day become totally demilitarized. Without establishing what is what and who is who, without seeking common approaches or at least points of contact, there will be no mutual understanding and trust. There will be no agreements in the sphere of limiting and reducing the arms race.

When she was in Moscow, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher expressed views that are rather prevalent in Western political and military circles, above all in NATO. What are they?

The existence of nuclear weapons is a fact and people cannot be made to forget the secret of their production...

Nuclear weapons have prevented the occurrence not only of a nuclear war, but of a conventional war in Europe...

It is unrealistic to expect a nuclear-free Europe in the foreseeable future...

A world without nuclear weapons would be less stable and more dangerous for us all...

Nuclear weapons are presented as a benefit to peace, as a patent method of preserving it, as the elixir of security. As a reality that cannot be changed, as something immovable that mankind has to learn to live with and will never be able to get rid of.

As we can see, the "moment of truth" on matters of security and nuclear disarmament has not yet come for Western officialdom. The summit of the new political thinking is for the moment unattainable, unconquered. The test of state wisdom is yet to come. Intellectual shackles, the shackles of militarized thinking, are nearly always stronger than irons.

Even postulates need to be proven. But the arguments of the apologists of nuclear weapons do not exactly overwhelm one with their soundness or their persuasiveness. Obviously, they sense this and endeavor to reinforce their position by citing authorities. In Moscow M. Thatcher turned to W. Churchill for assistance, to his advice: "Most of all beware of abandoning nuclear weapons until you are sure, and more than sure, that you possess other means of maintaining peace." An authority? Okay. But here is the curious thing: In the West they love quoting Churchill and cite him as a witness whenever the Western military-political elite's favorite dogma, peace from a position of strength, needs shoring up.

But was Churchill as one-dimensional a politician as they like to make out? No, not to the extent that he did not see the dangers associated with the existence of nuclear weapons and nuclear confrontation between the two worlds. But evidently for some of his followers he is of no value in that capacity. Otherwise -- for objectivity's sake -- one might cite the following from the legacy of one of the pillars of British politics: "We must not forget that we will make ourselves a target, perhaps the very center of the target, if we create a U.S. nuclear base in Britain." They prefer not to remember that Churchill. But in vain!

According to the advocates of nuclear weapons, in the nuclear era interstate relations can be based only on the doctrine of nuclear deterrence. But doesn't this doctrine turn states into targets? Such a role, such a fate can scarcely be deemed worthy, highly moral, and productive, in keeping with the vital needs of our scientific-technical age. The Soviet Union would prefer them to be magnets promoting contacts, good-neighborliness, and cooperation, to be partners rather than targets. The doctrine of nuclear deterrence, which they idolize, inevitably turns states into targets of another doctrine -- mutual assured destruction. President R. Reagan calls this doctrine immoral and attempts to demonstrate the defensive nature of his "Star Wars" program. One can go along with the White House head's view without agreeing that SDI is capable of guaranteeing a peaceful future for mankind.

From the viewpoint of human morality, from the viewpoint of actually safeguarding a peaceful future for our world, it is necessary to abandon both nuclear weapons and nuclear deterrence. The Soviet Union cannot accept that nuclear deterrence is the only possible way of preventing war. To rely on nuclear deterrence is to rely on blind chance, to accept the risk of a catastrophe that could occur, and not necessarily as a result of evil intent, but as a result of a technical error or human negligence. And the possibility of such errors and instances of negligence is bound to increase as military technology builds up and becomes more complex and as more of it invades space.

Yes, nuclear deterrence is, unfortunately, a reality. But it is a reality that must be changed, or, rather, replaced with another reality -- nuclear disarmament. Why should this be done? Because nuclear deterrence suffers from instrinsic flaws that threaten to destroy civilization.

Nuclear deterrence means an unbridled arms race and the pursuit of military superiority. It is a constant challenge to strategic stability.

Nuclear deterrence is an evasion of real disarmament and sabotages it.

Nuclear deterrence perpetuates international tension, brings futile confrontation, and preserves distrust, which poisons relations between peoples and states.

Nuclear deterrence fosters the image of the "potential enemy," the "deadly foe," and the ideology and mentality of antagonism and enmity.

Nuclear deterrence means subjecting politics to the rule of militarism and the further militarization of thinking.

Nuclear deterrence means urging others to possess the most destructive weapons, to acquire nuclear power status and the ability to "deter" others.

Nuclear deterrence means unsound, illusory security, a fragile, unreliable peace living in constant expectation of a nuclear storm, and fear for the present and the future.

Nuclear deterrence means unpredictability, uncertainty, and, essentially, brinkmanship, recalling Dulles' term.

Can there be security without nuclear weapons? The Soviet Union believes that the world will acquire genuine security when it becomes nuclear-free. NATO countries' leading circles have different ideas: Security is identified with the preservation and buildup of nuclear weapons. Well, consequently, it is necessary to continue and deepen the East-West political dialogue, achieve better understanding of one another's positions, and together pave the way to new political thinking. It is the comparison, the clash of views that will ultimately reveal the common denominator that will enable the East and the West to create a less heavily armed and safer world.

A nuclear-free world is ceasing to be an unattainable dream before our very eyes. The starting point has been established and the preconditions exists for progress toward such a world.

First, the international community now possesses the basic outline of an all-embracing concept of effectively verifiable disarmament covering all types of weapons and all spheres -- land and sea, air and space. There is, therefore, a draft, a blueprint of a nuclear-free world.

Second, this concept is not only the object of discussion by all mankind, but of interstate talks as well. Reykjavik confirmed the viability and practicability of the idea of nuclear disarmament.

Third, nuclear disarmament is no longer merely a matter for the USSR and the United States. It is a matter of the self-preservation of all of mankind. The results and experience of Reykjavik, which was concerned with the possibility of the most far-reaching accords on curbing the arms race since the war, have become the common property of all countries and peoples.

All this put together provides a good site for building a new, nuclear-free home for all of mankind -- a home in which it might feel completely safe. But this home cannot be built out of abstract arguments about the desirability of disarmament. It is necessary first of all to clear the construction site of the obstacles of inveterate confrontation, of the detritus of the policy of nuclear deterrence and blackmail, the "deadly foe" mentality and other similar attributes of prenuclear political thinking. East and West must join forces in erecting on the cleared site the edifice of international security based on abandonment of nuclear weapons.

Addressing a Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally in Prague, M.S. Gorbachev said: "The Soviet Union has responsibly declared its wish to seek mutually acceptable solutions for the whole range of nuclear disarmament issues." This is the aim of all the USSR's concrete peace initiatives, which have made such a broad impact in the world.

The political struggle for nuclear disarmament is a difficult one. The Soviet Union has no illusions on that score. But the struggle is necessary. Necessary for civilization's self-preservation.

## HUNGARIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS SYCHEV ON CEMA REFORM

AU061340 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 May 87 p 8

[Interview with Vyacheslav Sychev, CEMA secretary general, by Zsuzsa Gal: "Intentions for Renewal Even in CEMA" -- place, date not given]

[Text] It seems inevitable that the socialist countries' economic organization must be renewed in accordance with and in parallel with the economic renewal taking place in certain socialist countries. The organization, which is useful for all member states, can only be increased if CEMA's methods -- including bilateral and multilateral invoicing -- follow the changes that are taking place in the mechanism of the domestic economies of the member states. Our staff member asked Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary general of the socialist organization, about these intentions as well as about possible cooperation between CEMA and the EEC.

For Faster Decisions [subhead]

[Gal] What do you regard to be the most urgent, least avoidable tasks of CEMA concerning its comprehensive program for technological development up to the year 2000?

[Sychev] Bearing in mind all the experience gained in the past almost 1 and 1/2 years in implementing this program, I would like to emphasize two issues. This does not mean that our other tasks can be neglected, but I would like to direct the attention of NEPSZABADSAG readers to the issues that I consider to be the most topical. The first such issue is to develop modern high-quality technological products. The second, no less important, task is to assess the member states' needs for these products so that we can immediately begin with mass production. I think it is very important that member states participating in the program for the year 2000 work extremely intensively to ensure that all subjects -- I emphasize again, all subjects -- of the program comply with the latest technological standards. NEPSZABADSAG readers are surely aware of the fact that the national leaders of these subjects have already held their first meetings on four of the five main targets of the comprehensive program. These meetings lead us to assume that the goals we have set for ourselves will be achieved on time. The fifth main target will be discussed soon.

I must add that we are somewhat worried about the delay in making agreements for production, specialization, and cooperation, which will be taking place in the comprehensive scientific and technological program. We must expedite the decisions on what country will produce which goods and which products will be manufactured by which enterprises, and the agreements must be prepared for signature as soon as possible. This is a big and complex task we must finish as quickly as possible. It is essential that all the main organizations of the CEMA countries concentrate their resources on solving this task. And let me add another thing. Experience shows that there are occasional difficulties in organizing these tasks and certain organizational issues place obstacles in the way of these agreements.

For a More Modern Financial System [subhead]

[Gal] In expanding this chain of thought, I would like to formulate my second question as follows: In your view, what obstacles should be removed from the way of direct enterprise cooperation bearing in mind the fact that enterprise independence is not the same in all member states?

[Sychev] The new forms of cooperation among our countries raised a series of questions. For instance, the first step is to work out the price system for products manufactured in cooperation. The delegates of member states pointed out correctly that CEMA's monetary and currency system must be perfected. I would also like to call attention to the fact that the member states do not possess adequate information about partner enterprises. In this respect I would like to mention the following, in my view, remarkable proposal. We should establish a data bank for enterprises preparing to participate in the direct cooperation between partner enterprises of CEMA countries. This would make it easier for enterprises to establish contact with each other. After all, very few of the enterprises have experience in direct cooperation, though there are some that have been cooperating for quite long time. Their experience could help us to achieve our goals.

[Gal] You have already mentioned perfecting of the CEMA monetary system as being one of the important tasks. In your view what steps are necessary to modernize the monetary system in order to intensify the countries' integration?

[Sychev] I think such steps can only be taken if the countries' monetary systems are rather similar. There are very important similarities in these systems since the operation of the monetary system is based on the national economic plan in all member states. Yet at the same time we cannot disregard the obvious differences. This means that we in CEMA must rely on similar features if we want to modernize CEMA's monetary and currency system. This work is being carried out precisely under these considerations.

The All-European Cooperation [subhead]

[Gal] Let us consider a different question that is no less in the center of Hungarian public opinion. What possibilities do you see for cooperation between CEMA and the EEC?

[Sychev] You are aware of the fact that CEMA consistently promotes mutually advantageous commercial and economic relations with all countries of the world that are ready to cooperate. Our attitude to the EEC is the same. Both economic groups expressed their willingness to have closer relations. In May 1985 CEMA initiated new talks and suggested that an official relationship be established, a joint declaration signed. In Septembr 1985, when the two economic groups exchanged letters, we expressed our intention to build up mutual confidence in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. the experts of the two organizations met first last September in Geneva. We then studied how, with what methods, we could establish an official relationship. At the last talks, this March, we discussed the draft of the joint declaration. Although the text of this document is not as yet finalized, we hope to conclude our talks successfully. We both believe a third meeting is necessary. The NEPSZABADSAG readers are surely aware of the fact that talks were held in March and April in Hamburg and Venice on the economic relations between socialist and capitalist countries, including the relationship between CEMA and the EEC. I attended both the Hamburg and the Venice talks, and I think these talks were rather fruitful. Among other things, they proved that Western business circles are interested in establishing long-term, mutually advantageous relations between the two economic organizations.

[Gal] In your view what advantages could a contractual relationship between CEMA and the EEC bring for each side?

[Sychev] The lack of such a relationship is, in my view, an anachronism, due particularly to the fact that we are talking about the two largest economic organizations in the world. I would emphasize three aspects of the role of a relationship. First: It would increase the economic cooperation between the two integration communities on the one hand and between CEMA member states and the EEC on the other. Second: Official relations would open up ways for realizing large, Europe-wide projects, that is for cooperation far beyond the traditional sense of commerce. Let us recognize, for instance, that environmental protection is simply impossible within the boundaries of one particular country or with the participation of but a few countries. I could mention several fields, from energy management to traffic, where cooperation would serve common interests well. Last but not least: the signing of the declaration would no doubt improve the political atmosphere of our continent, concluded Vyacheslav Sychev, CEMA secretary general.

## COMMUNIST EDITORS MEET, DISCUSS SOCIALISM

PM071607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Truth About Socialism and Peace: Meeting of Editors of the Communist and Democratic Press"]

[Text] The attractiveness of socialism, which puts into practice the idea of the free development of the peoples and the idea of peaceful coexistence among states, increases in direct relation to the concrete successes of each socialist country. To show in a well argued way the life-giving potential of socialism in resolving mankind's fundamental needs, to analyze more thoroughly the specific features of the development of progressive movements in different countries, to more boldly eradicate shortcomings in social life, and to more vigorously expose the intrigues of imperialism, which is forcing the nuclear arms race on the world -- that is the range of tasks on the agenda of the meeting of editors of the communist and democratic press that opened in Moscow 3 May. Representatives of the press from more than 100 parties as well as from the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA and AL-NAHJ, the journal of the Arab countries' communist and workers parties, have come to this forum, which coincides with Press Day and the 75th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of PRAVDA.

Welcoming the participants in the meeting, V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA, called on his colleagues to show a high sense of responsibility in view of the exacerbated contradictions in the capitalist world and the revolutionary transformations in Soviet society's socioeconomic life. Soviet press workers, he said, are proud to be in the forefront of restructuring. The PRAVDA editorial office alone receives 2,000 letters a day as the result of its dialogue with the readers. The readers' mail sent to other editorial offices is also increasing greatly. This increase means for Soviet journalists not just a restoration of the people's confidence in the press but also a tremendous responsibility for every word that newspapers print. Irrespective of whether they are writing about the everyday life of the Soviet agricultural industry or the United States' undeclared war against Nicaragua.

The representatives of the communist workers press from different continents have brought to this working meeting valuable experience of journalists' involvement in the struggle for working people's rights and for peace and progress. On the eve of the 75th anniversary of the newspaper founded by V.I. Lenin, their congratulations to the editorial collective of the Land of the Soviet's main newspaper have a triumphant and sincere ring.

Lenin's PRAVDA, said Adane Fetle-vork [name as published], deputy chief editor of the Workers Party of Ethiopia newspaper SERTO ADER, has always been a beacon for us and remains so now that life in the Soviet Union is becoming more dynamic and less ostentatious and newspaper editors and readers are like-minded in the great cause of improving socialist society. We are following the same path as you, dear comrade PRAVDA workers, said Jerzy Majka, PZPR Central Committee member and TRYBUNA LUDU chief editor. We are following the same path as all Soviet journalists in their difficult but noble work of accelerating revolutionary changes in socialist society.

The essence of the new political thinking is to understand the world's realities. It opens up broad horizons in the struggle to eliminate the threat of war, strengthen peace and the security of the peoples, and ensure the survival of human civilization. This idea was expressed by Ion Mitran, RCP Central Committee member and SCINTEIA chief editor. He stressed that PRAVDA journalists by their impassioned words set a fine example in the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. This is the most direct link between the renewal of socialism and journalism.

The radical transformations in the Land of the Soviets offer extensive prospects for journalistic creativity, said Poli V. Parakkal [name as published], Communist Party of India National Council member and NEW AGE chief editor. Soviet journalists' active participation in the creative process and the resolute struggle against negative phenomena are a good example to many people. The guest noted that PRAVDA is boldly opening its pages to authors expressing different viewpoints.

Herbert Naumann, SED Central Committee member and NEUES DEUTSCHLAND chief editor, named among PRAVDA's successes the fact that the newspaper convincingly tells readers how Soviet people are benefiting from the new socioeconomic policy. The speaker noted that the restructuring of all aspects of Soviet society's life is not just a domestic matter for Soviet people, it is also a path toward the strengthening of socialism throughout the world. This opinion is shared by Som Kim Suor, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee member and PRACHEACHON chief editor, and Juan Marrero of the Cuban newspaper GRANMA.

The meeting noted that the journalist's word is of tremendous significance in propagandizing the policy of peace and in the struggle for the planet's nuclear-free future. This was mentioned by Dieter Brueckner, deputy chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (SED), Pierre Beauvois, Belgian Communist Party Central Committee member and LE DRAPEAU ROUGE political director, Heinz Gruenberg, member of the bureau of the SEW Board and DIE WAHRHEIT chief editor, and Erkki Susi [name as published], member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Finnish Communist Party's organizations and TIEDONANTAJA editor.

Developing this idea, Ladongiyn Tudev [name as published], MPRP Central Committee member and UNEN chief editor, stressed that the honorable corps of journalists can now play a role in the great mission of peace and mutual understanding among people and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. The USSR and the other socialist countries are doing their utmost to translate the ideas of the new thinking to the plane of practical policy. A vivid example of that is provided by their constructive proposals aimed at reducing and eliminating all kinds of weapons.

Expressing in concrete terms the theme taken up by the speakers, Francois Hilsum, French Communist Party Central Committee member and L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE chief editor, said that these initiatives create real preconditions for preserving world peace. He was supported by Hans Kloster, member of the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee and of the editorial council of LAND OG FOLK, and Adzhoy Kumar Roy [name as published], Communist Party of Bangladesh Central Committee secretary and EKOTA editorial collegium member.

The interests of preventing thermonuclear war demand the intensification of the struggle to forestall U.S. imperialism's military policy and the energetic development of the anti-imperialist and antiwar movement in defense of peace on all continents. This was stressed by Pak Chong-sun, deputy chief editor of NODONG SINMUN (Workers Party of Korea), S. Ramachandra Pillai [name as published], Communist Party of India-Marxist Central Committee member and DESHABKHIMANI [name as published] chief editor, Carlos Francisco Changmarin, People's Party of Panama Central Committee Politburo member and UNIDAD chief editor, and Hubert Cambier, LE DRAPEAU ROUGE correspondent.

The right to life, many speakers stressed, means today the right to development, said Falih 'Abd al-Jabbar, editor-secretary of the editorial office of AL-THAQAFAH AL-JADIDAH (Iraqi Communist Party). The aspirations of the world's communist and worker press are fusing now more than ever before with the aspirations of all mankind. Millions of readers are beginning to recognize the multifaceted nature and at the same time the interconnected and integral nature of the modern world. This point was made by Emile Habibi, Communist Party of Israel Central Committee Politburo member and AL-ITTIHAD chief editor, Erkki Kauppila, Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and KANSAN UUTISET chief editor, Donald Ramotar [name as published], Guyana People's Progressive Party Central Committee Executive Committee member representing THE MIRROR, and Jose Merino, Costa Rican People's Party Central Committee Political Commission member and LIBERTAD editor.

The capitalist press reports mainly on negative phenomena in the life of Soviet society and distorts the restructuring policy. We must struggle resolutely against that and describe Soviet society's achievemets in objective and interesting ways, stressed Monty Johnston, member of the Communist Party of Great Britain Executive Committee (SEVEN DAYS). This is particularly important on the eve of the Great October anniversary.

Without the October Revolution's victory, said Jorge Enrique Mendoza, Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee member and GRANMA chief editor, there would have been no revolution in Cuba, the revolution that brought my country's people freedom and independence. In past years our country has received help and support from the Soviet Union. Son Khamvanvongsa, Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee candidate member, State Committee for Information and Radio and Television Broadcasting chairman and PASASON chief editor, and Ahmad 'Abdallah Salih, Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee member and AL-THAWRI chief editor, spoke about the USSR's solidarity and all-around cooperation with their countries.

Yoshinori Yoshioka, Japan Communist Party Central Committee Presidium Permanent Bureau member and AKAHATA chief editor, stressed that in conditions of reaction's offensive and the intensification of anticommunist feelings, Japan's Communists see it as their duty to propagandize and explain the party's activity and to conduct broad mass work among the population with the aim of altering people's consciousness.

The representatives of the world's progressive press are holding working consultations in Moscow on topical problems of the development of the modern world. The forum of communist and democratic press editors continues work 4 May.

PETROVSKIY ON 'NEW THINKING' IN FOREIGN POLICY

PM120812 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 3 May 87 p 66

[Interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy by Massimo Loche in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Loche] Is there "a new thinking" in foreign policy too?

[Petrovskiy] Certainly. It is based on three points: The first is that the means of guaranteeing peace in the nuclear era is political negotiation, with the exclusion of the traditional military method; the second is that, together with diplomatic initiatives, there must also be cultural and economic initiatives; and the third is that such initiatives must be coordinated.

[Loche] What specifically does all this mean?

[Petrovskiy] Our proposal to ban all nuclear, chemical, and other weapons by a definite deadline — the end of the 20th century.

[Loche] Why, having said that the package presented in Reykjavik is indivisible, did you separate the part dealing with Euromissiles?

[Petrovskiy] It is a sign of the new thinking, precisely. We do not claim to have a monopoly on the truth and are prepared to seek solutions together with all those who sincerely want peace.

[Loche] What is your opinion of the responses to your proposals?

[Petrovskiy] Previously they would say to us: "Everything cannot be included in a single package." Then the same people begin linking the Euromissiles issue to that of short-range missiles and conventional weapons. This suggests that some people are using any kind of excuse to reject any agreement whatever.

[Loche] Nevertheless the dialogue continues....

[Petrovskiy] We are opposed to the theory of art for art's sake. At least it is possible to hold a discussion about aesthetics, but in politics dialogue for dialogue's sake is dangerous: There must be tangible results.

[Loche] Would you say that it was a mistake to fill Europe with your SS-20s?

[Petrovskiy] I believe all decisions must be assessed in the light of the historical situation in which they were made.

[Loche] So this means continuity. But is it true that you absolutely must have peace in order to carry out your restructuring?

[Petrovskiy] We do not conceal the fact that disarmament would permit the release of resources for the peaceful development of the economy, but even without disarmament we will be able to carry out our plans, albeit at a very high price.

'NEW THINKING' WAY OUT OF 'CURRENT DIFFICULTIES'

LD081807 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper is of the opinion that unprecedented tensions and crisis in economic relations may lead to disruptive international consequences.

These apprehensions are not groundless. It is not without reason that trade sanctions, embargoes, discriminatory restrictions, monetary battles, and the use of economic contacts as an instrument of political pressure are referred to as "economic war" which is fraught with a threat of armed conflicts.

Such actions, the pace of which is being set by the United States and which involve other leading capitalist countries, bring about tension in international economic relations and disorganize the world economy and trade.

One can say with confidence that the international economic climate has sharply deteriorated in recent years as a result of the course being pursued by the leading capitalist countries. Crisis phenomena in world economic relations have intensified, and destabilization of trade-and-economic, monetary, scientific and technical relations between countries is observed.

Washington's external economic policy is a striking example of attempts at cultivating arbitrariness and diktat in international economic relations, which plays a big role, in particular, in the sharpening of contradictions in the USA-Japan-Western Europe Triangle, too.

The problem of the colossal indebtedness of the developing countries has acquired an explosive character. It dooms the regions, which account for the bulk of the world's population, resources and future markets, to slipping down to an economic disaster.

The imperialism-imposed arms race and militarism have put a powerful obstacle to economic and social progress.

Every day brings ever new evidence that the policies of the leading capitalist countries headed by the United States, the policies which proceed only from their own interests, has resulted in abnormal economic relations.

How should these explosive tangles in the world be undone? Where is a way out of the current difficulties?

The Soviet Union indicates a real way out: Only along the road of the new thinking which requires recognition of the realities and a balance of interets.

It is precisely these goals that are served by a system of international economic security which the Soviet Union has suggested as an organic part of a comprehensive system of international security.

This concept envisages the exclusion of all forms of discrimination from international practice, a fair settlement of the debts problem, and the pooling of the efforts of all countries in resolving global issues, including development one.

This system is aimed at establishing a new international economic order. It would equally protect each state from discrimination, sanctions and other attributes of the imperialist neocolonialist policy, which lead to undermining the economic security of countries.

The militarism-imposed principle -- armament instead of development -- should be countered by an opposite order of things -- disarmament for development. Such a system could become a reliable pillar of international security in general.

The Soviet Union specifically suggests convening a world congress on economic security issues, at which everything that aggravates world economic relations could be comprehensively discussed.

Perhaps, nobody, even people in the West, now disputes the urgency of normalizing international economic relations following exhausting "economic wars."

The question is on what principles it should be done. It is perfectly evident that it is precisely the Soviet proposals -- which are balanced ones and take into account the interests of all countries -- that are for the benefit of socio-economic progress of all countries and peoples.

NATO 'IN NO HURRY' TO RESPOND TO INITIATIVES

LD112002 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 May 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] It was 42 years ago when units of the Soviet and U.S. Armies, having completed the rout of fascism, met in the small Czech town of Vitievica. Now, in a triumphant atmosphere, a monument to peace was opened in Vitievica. Those taking part in the meeting that took place here called for the peoples to unite in the fight for peace and security on earth. Representatives of the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense and of the Soviet Embassy spoke. It is very regrettable that representatives of the U.S. Embassy refused to take part in the ceremony to unveil the monument to peace, and to pay respects to their own fellow-countrymen, the Americans who took part in the fight against fascism.

It is no accident that those countries that particularly suffered during the years of the last war are precisely the ones that are now coming out doubly actively in favor of preventing any new bloodshed. [passage omitted]

What is the Atlantic bloc's response to all our initiatives, though? For the moment, endless conferences and consultations are being held there. At the end of this week, the Nuclear Planning Group is to meet in the Norwegian town of Stavanger. In another week, a session of the NATO Military Planning Committee at the level of defense ministers and chiefs of general staffs is to be held in Brussels. And only somewhere around the middle of June do the NATO foreign ministers intend to gather in Reykjavik in order to finally state their attitudes to the Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament, at a special session of the Atlantic bloc Council. Such is the schedule, more or less, which has been officially announced from NATO headquarters. As you can see, they are in no hurry.

IZVESTIYA ON 5 MAY FOREIGN MINISTRY NEWS CONFERENCE

PM110957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the rubric "Briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center": "About the 'Ten Commandments' and Complicity in Terrorism"]

[Text] Speaking at the Association of American Publishers a few days ago, Reagan turned his attention to Lenin's utterances. According to him, Lenin has said that the way to America leads through Mexico. At a briefing held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 5 May it was noted in this context that this is not the first time that the President has quoted Vladimir Ilich's works. Once he quoted his Ten Commandments, but when correspondents inquired about these commandments, neither the President nor his aides could come up with them.

Among the jounalists accredited in Moscow no one could be found who was prepared to deny that this "interpretation" was just another overdone "canard." They did not want to waste their time although, right there at the briefing, they could have quickly looked up in Lenin's Collected Works with the help of an appropriate index. Lenin never said it. Anyway, why should the was to America lead through Mexico? It could equally well lead through Canada. And why does Reagan assume that all roads lead to America?

The attention of Soviet and foreign journalists was also drawn to another fact clearly not distinguished by its objectivity. On this occasion a "lesson" in crude anti-Soviet attacks was delivered to representatives of the J. Monroe Memorial Foundation by E. Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. His speech, devoted to the situation in Latin America, distorted the essence of the USSR's policy aimed at assisting a political settlement of conflict situations and the development of all-around cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis with the states of that region. The speech contained the standard claims about the mythical "Soviet threat" designed to intimidate the governments and peoples of Latin American countries. The U.S. official went so far as to try to prescribe for the sovereign states of the region whether or not they should develop contacts and relations with the USSR and depicted the Soviet Union's relations with Cuba and Nicaragua in a false light.

In connection with the U.S. press attempts to accuse the USSR of complicity in terrorism, journalists were reminded of the case of the Brazinskas criminals, father and son. The United States has refused to comply with Soviet requests for extradition of the two bandits who committed a serious crime in October 1970. Hijacking a plane on an internal flight, they killed a stewardess and injured two other members of the crew. From Turkey, to where the plane was hijacked, the criminals were dispatched to the United States where they remain to this day. The question of their extradition has been repeatedly raised by the Soviet Union, for instance during the Soviet-U.S. consultations on questions of combating terrorism held in Washington, and during the recent talks with U.S. congressmen in Moscow. It emerges that on the one hand there is a slanderous, propaganda ballyhoo around the question of international terrorism and on the other there are real facts that testify to U.S. unwillingness to take constructive steps toward the eradication of this 20th century evil.

Berlin is 750 years old. This also applies to West Berlin, which is an independent political entity. Its position under international law is regulated by the 3 September 1971 four-power agreement on West Berlin. This document states specifically that the Western sectors of the city "continue not to be part of the FRG, and will not be governed by it in the fututе."

However, it was stated at the briefing, one gets the impression that some people in Bonn find it simply impossible to accept this key provision of the agreement. This is precisely how the USSR interprets the participation of FRG official representatives in the festivities that have opened in West Berlin in connection with the jubilee, and especially the speeches delivered by West Berlin ruling Mayor Diepgen and Federal Chancellor Kohl, in which there were repeated references to a "united Berlin" and to "the soil of Berlin belonging to the FRG" as well as crude attacks against the GDR.

PRAVDA ASSESSES BANGKOK ESCAP SESSION

PM080941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 87 Second Edition p 4

["Commentator's Column" by Valerian Skvortsov: "New Approaches Needed"]

[Text] Bangkok — The 43d session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has ended work in the Thai capital. More than 400 representatives from 47 states and 55 organizations took part in it.

Such extensive representation is no accident. The fact is that the Asia-Pacific region has recently become the arena of large-scale integration processes. Cooperation within the CEMA framework between the USSR, Mongolia, and Vietnam is strengthening. ASEAN is preparing to celebrate its 20th anniversary. The SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation], a South Asian regional organization, has been set up and is in operation. Contacts are being developed within the framework of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference.

The economic levels of Asian and Pacific countries differ. Several states are notably building up their economic potential and are now called "new industrial" countries. But at the same time the region also has about a dozen states that remain among the most backward. Instability in the raw material goods market is deepening. As the session noted, the fall in raw material prices in the 1981-1986 period alone cost the developing countries 14 billion dollars. Protectionist trends and trade barriers have also done considerable damage.

The impact of these probems was also felt during the ESCAP session. Both the developing and the "new industrial" countries of the region felt the full force of severe pressure from their U.S., Japanese, and West European partners in discussions. As the Asian and Pacific countries' main creditors, the United States, West Europe, and Japan demanded a rejection of state coordination of economic and social development plans, "customs capitulation" to their own goods, and unchecked freedom of action for foreign capital. For their part the region's countries advocated the democratization of international trade and the expansion of ties with the socialist states. The Soviet view expressed at the session that progress in economic and social development can only be achieved together with the strengthening of international security elicited a widespread response.

The ESCAP session and the documents it adopted were a notable event in the life of the region's peoples. They will help to develop new approaches to solving the problems of the world economy.

## ARISTOV HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH ASTEC GROUP

LD112019 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- "The development of trade-and-economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is still hampered by the existence of various kinds of restrictions and bans", stated Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the USSR.

He met with Dwayne Andreas, co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC), and James Giffen, ASTEC president, in Moscow today.

"Some of such measures were taken in the United States in recent months under far-fetched pretexts".

"The Soviet Union", Boris Aristov recalled, "fulfils its obligations in the field of trade. Thus, yet another contract for the purchase of American wheat was signed recently. The Soviet Union expects the same approach from the U.S. side which should take measures aimed at making trade between the Soviet Union and the United States more balanced".

"Way back at the ninth session of the Soviet-American commission for trade in December 1986, the Soviet participants handed over to the U.S. side a list of goods which the Soviet Union could export to the United States. But they have not recieved a clear answer up to now".

A number of topics were touched upon during the conversation, such as, in particular, a possibility of establishing joint-venture enterprises on Soviet territory with the participation of foreign firms.

"This generate a lively interest among businessmen of the West", Boris Aristov emphasized. "However, we should like to know the U.S. Administration's attitude towards the possibility of participation of U.S. corporations in this form of cooperation".

Dwayne Andreas and James Giffen voiced hope that joint-venture enterprises with the participation of U.S. companies would be able to operate successfully. The negotiators considered the course of preparation for the establishment of such enterprises.

During the talks the sides also considered matters connected with the holding of a regular annual meeting of the ASTEC, which is to held in Moscow in December 1987, as well as other matters concerning Soviet-U.S. trade-and-economic cooperation.

## U.S. AIMS TO 'ENCROACH' ON COMPETITORS INTERESTS

LD111957 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: Washington's demands for sanctions against the Japanese Toshiba Kikai, and the Norwegian firm Kongberg Vapenfabrik, ostensibly for the delivery of "strategic goods" to the Soviet Union, are not isolated actions, as officials in the U.S. capital try to portray it.

Those are links in the chain of moves which the Washington administration persistently makes, without disdaining blackmail and threats, for the purpose of increasing direct influence on the foreign-trade policies of competitors, and particularly on their policies with regard to socialist countries.

Ever since the embargo on the delivery of equipment for the Soviet Urengoy-Western Europe gas trunkline, the United States has been trying to limit Japan's and West European countries' trade with socialist countries on the plea of "ensuring the security of the West" and thereby undercutting the positions of its competitors.

It is not without reason that the French newspaper LE MONDE, accusing the United States of violating the national sovereignty of the allies on the plea of "security", writes that owing to such actions by Washington, "American-European relations have been darkened by a series of aggravations which left behind them bitterness, rancour, and, at times, scars".

Additional light on the causes of American sanctions is also shed by THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper. It cannot be described as fortuitious that prior to the latest American steps, the newspaper complained that last year the United States for the first time had got a passive balance in trade in the products of high technology which is reckoned the chief hope of the American economy.

The newspaper pointed out with concern that in 1974 the United States had accounted for the development of 70 percent of the newest technology in the world whereas by 1984 the indicator had diminished to 50 percent.

It is noteworthy that the latest American demarches are spearheaded precisely against companies which have a high competitive power in the sphere of advanced technology.

The obvious aim of the demarches is to encroach upon the competitors' interests and at the same time to try at their expense to resolve the difficulties of American companies in the field of research-intensive products.

ASAHI SHIMBUN newspaper writes that, in view of the rise in the rate of the yen against the dollar and the restrictions on the Japanese export to the United States [remaining passage indistinct].

PRAVDA REVIEWS U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

PM071059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent I. Latyshev report: "The Talks Have Ended, the Differences Remain. After the Japanese Prime Minister's Visit to Washington"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 May -- The more clearly the results of the Japanese-U.S. talks that have just ended emerge from the flood of reports reaching Tokyo from Washington, the more skeptical and critical comments they draw in the circles of the political opponents of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. Prime Minister Nakasone succeeded in gaining too few real advantages for Japan during his talks with President Reagan and had to make too many promises in Washington which will burden the country's economy.

Thus, for instance, the complaints and objections of Japanese Government and business circles protesting against the U.S. authorities' decision to introduce customs sanctions against color television sets, pocket calcultors, and certain other types of Japanese goods imported into the United States as from 17 April, regarded here as an insult, have been rejected. Nakasone's attempts to get these measures lifted were unsuccessful -- Reagan confined himself essentially to vague, nonbinding statements to the effect that the sanctions will be lifted "in the near future," but only after the U.S. is reassured that Japan has really stopped dumping its goods abroad at unrealistic prices and has started implementing the provisions of the Japanese-U.S. agreement on prices for semiconductor goods which was concluded last year.

Essentially it was the U.S. side that was on the offensive throughout the talks, assailing the Japanese guest not just with demands and accusations but also with threats. In turn, the Japanese prime minister tried to explain the program of economic measures drawn up hastily in the last few days by the Japanese Government and the LDP leadership. First, the Japanese Government pledges to appropriate 5 trillion yen from the state budget for various economic measures aimed at "boosting the economy"; second, the Bank of Japan is cutting the interest rate in pursuit of the same aim; and third, the Japanese side will make "special" state purchases of foreign goods worth up to $1 billion, and so forth.

However, according to press reports, all this failed to particularly impress Reagan or his aides who took part in the talks. After all, the same prime minister came to Washington as long as a year ago with a very similar program of action which subsequently failed to be implemented...

Washington also confronted Nakasone with demands on a wide range of controversial questions pertaining to Japanese-U.S. relations. Reagan demanded, for instance, that the Japanese prime minister review Tokyo's negative stance in respect of imports into Japan of U.S. agricultural products, including rice, meat products, and citrus fruit. Yet it is well known that the influx of these goods onto the Japanese domestic market would bankrupt a large number of Japanese peasant farmers and cause the Japanese peasantry to withdraw its support from the ruling LDP.

However, despite the Japanese side's former firm stance on this issue, Nakasone astounded commentators by displaying unusual flexibility and agreeing to further discussions of this question.

A number of statements made by Nakasone in the United States makes plain his desire to defuse the tense atmosphere of distrust and insults that marked the talks on economic questsions. So words were spoken about Japan's solidarity with Washington's course of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the arms race -- words designed to please the White House and the Pentagon. And of course, it is no accident either that precisely during Nakasone's U.S. visit both the Washington authorities and the Japanese police, simultaneously, as if acting on the same orders, began harassing and persecuting the leaders of the Japanese Toshiba company for the alleged covert sale to the Soviet Union of some "secret" equipment said to have "military applications." According to THE DAILY YOMIURI, businessmen are interpreting this as a "new wave of U.S. pressure on Japanese business circles," as a U.S. punitive action designed "to administer a whipping to Japanese business."

Therefore the results of the talks are interpreted by many people here as a defeat for the Japanese prime minister in the diplomatic duel with the man in the White House.

There is another important point. The joint statement issued by Nakasone and Reagan expresses their mutual desire to eliminate the disproportions in the two countries' balance of trade and to ensure the stability of the dollar. This is presented as some kind of important contribution to the normalization of Japanese-U.S. economic relations. However, the document drawn up to create a propaganda effect is based on the unrealistic premise that government leaders in capitalist countries such as the United States and Japan are capable by their decisions of effectively influencing those countries' economic development at will. The Nakasone-Reagan joint statement contains essentially no clear instructions as to what means are to be used to translate all their wishes and promises into reality or as to how they, as statesmen with no control over private enterprises, can effectively subordinate to their will the spontaneous development of the economic processes which have brought the two countries to a "trade war." Yet this, after all, is the crux of the matter.

## REAGAN RECEIVES ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION

LD082231 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Washington May 8 TASS -- President Reagan received at the White House today a delegation of the League of Arab States, led by 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, a deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic.

The visit by the Arab League delegation to Washington is part of the efforts undertaken by this authoritative international organisation in order to stop the meaningless and bloody conflict between Iran and Iraq.

After the meeting, which the White House did not announce in advance, its official spokesman Marlin Fitzwater reported that President Reagan had reaffirmed the United States' adherence to a speedy settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict through negotiations. He said that the USA had welcomed and supported the league's initiatives aimed at ending the conflict which, according to him, intensified the United States efforts in that direction.

Such claims look hypocritical against the background of the continuing scandal in the USA over the exposure of secret deliveries of American arms to Iran sanctioned by the President. The local press repeatedly noted that the secret arms deal with Iran had belied the U.S. striving to escalate the conflict in the Persian Gulf and create favorable conditions for ensuring in the region the political interests of Washington and its closest ally Israel. The official spokesman for the White House gave assurances that the USA was not supplying arms to Iran at present. He, however, failed to answer explicitly the question on whether President Reagan had promised the Arab League delegation never to do it again.

## DIRECTIVE BELIES CLAIMS IN FAVOR OF DRA SETTLEMENT

PM121019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Shtykanov article under the rubric "Pertinent Remarks": "The Contents of Directive 166"]

[Text] John Whitehead, U.S. assistant secretary of state, said the other day: "We will give our support to any just settlement that will result in a really independent, neutral Afghanistan." As we can see, Washington seems to be in favor of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, judging by what it says.

In reality, however, the reverse is true. The fact that the United States is involved in the undeclared war against the Afghan people is a secret to no one. But THE WASHINGTON POST has shed some light on the real aims of this war. It has reported that back in April 1985 President Reagan signed a secret directive, No 166, which offers the first clear picture of U.S. policy in relation to Afghanistan. It states that "the aim of giving aid to the Afghan rebels is to drive the Soviets out of Afhanistan by every means available."

It is proposed to do this "by arming the Mujahidin." Here are figures showing the increase in U.S. aid to the dushmans -- it has grown from $50 million in fiscal 1983 to $670 million in the current fiscal year. In total, the U.S. Congress has allocated $1.71 billion for waging the undeclared war against Afghanistan, the bulk of which has gone on arms supplies. It is expected that in 1989 annual aid to counterrevolutionary forces in the DRA will reach $1 billion.

These facts confirm that from the very outset Washington has taken a course aimed at a military solution to the "Afghan problem." Washington has no intention of countermanding Directive 166 and is trying by various means to undermine the national reconciliation policy announced by the Afghan Government.

This is also evidenced by a statement made by the U.S. President. "The national reconciliation sought by the DRA Government is impossible," Reagan said on 20 March.

So what is possible then?! Continuing bloodshed and escalation of the conflict? When official Washington representatives talk of a "just settlement," this sounds hypocritical. The U.S. Administration is still counting on interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The flames of war are still licking the land of Afghanistan. Striving to deal a blow to the reconciliation process, counterrevolutionary groups have carried out two attacks on USSR border territory. They were duly repulsed. But it must be clear to everyone that the dushman aggressors were simply carrying out the wishes of their U.S. guardians in puppet-like fashion.

New crimes are also being committed in the skies above Afghanistan. Extremist dushmans are bringing down passenger and transport aircraft with U.S. "Stinger" missiles. Washington's proteges received an additional 600 of these missiles in spring this year!

The aid given by those across the ocean to the so-called "freedom fighters" results in grief and suffering for the Afghan people. The material damage along caused by this subversive activity is estimated at approximately 1 billion dollars. But how many human lives have been taken by this undeclared war?! This, however, is of no concern to the self-styled champions of Afghanistan's sovereignty across the ocean.

## UK REPORT OF CIA 'SPY RING' IN MIDEAST CITED

LD081933 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS — Follows commentary by TASS writer Aleksey Berezhkov:

Mountains of papers have already been written on "Irangate". It might seem that practically all the technical details of that top classified deal involving U.S. weapons supplies to Iran are known, and all channels have been tracked through which military equipment was supplied to Tehran and the money thus earned was diverted to the Nicaraguan contras. But now new details have been learnt giving a new insight into the whole chain of events and shedding new light on the role played by Iran in that sordid affair.

The London newspaper OBSERVER has quoted usually well-informed Iranian spokesmen as saying that during the mission to Tehran in May 1986 of Robert McFarlane, former presidential national security adviser, a deal was concluded aimed at preventing the divulging by Iran of data about the CIA's spy ring in the Middle East. After several hours of talks behind closed doors the sides reached agreement. The USA committed itself to turn over to Iran intelligence that would be useful to the latter in its war effort against Iran and step up clandestine U.S. arms supplies. Iran promised not to divulge the lists of U.S. spies in the Middle East and suspend the publication of the papers of the U.S. Embassy in Iran, which were captured during the attack against the building of the U.S. Embassy in November 1979. These documents contained, in particular, specific details of U.S. espionage operations in the Middle East.

McFarlane was shown a four-hour videofilm of the questioning of William Buckley, chief of the CIA's spy ring in Beirut. This was intended to pursuade McFarlane that Iran had at its disposal reliable information. According to NEWSWEEK magazine, William Buckley was abducted in Beirut in March 1984 by the terrorist group Islamic Jihad, including Khomeyni's followers. McFarlane was shown a photograph of Buckley's body with signs of torture.

One of those who disclosed the deal said in an observer interview: If you wish this can be called blackmail, but Iran played a very clever game and made full use of the information available to it. This was the main factor which made the Americans go to Tehran.

Then things went smoothly. The sides were strictly committed to the accord reached. In reward for Tehran's tacitness Washington supplied, with Israel's agency, to Iran hugh batches of anti-tank shells "TOW", anti-aircraft missiles "Hawk" and other military equipment. But when Iraq, the NBC television company said, was preparing to strike against Iran's rear in the autumn of 1986, the United States shared with the Iranians intelligence reports about the combat positions of Iraqi troops signed "not to be transferred to foreigners."

In all evidence the fulfillment of the agreement continued until recently. Thus, NBC has learnt that it was way back in March of the current year that the USA supplied Iran with a consignment of electronic equipment, which is used to control the air defences and other weapons systems. According to the television company, use was made in arranging for these supplies of the "communication channel" established last summer between the U.S. National Security Council and the Iranian Government and kept "open" by the U.S. CIA.

These facts which leaked into the press are direct evidence that the initiative in carrying out the operation for the secret supply of U.S. weapons to Iran was of a mutual character and that Iran which censures by word of mouth the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and Israel, the "strategic ally," in real fact is not above secret military deals with Washington and Tel Aviv.

## GERASIMOV VIEWS 'CONSEQUENCES' OF IRAN AFFAIR

LD102028 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 May 87

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov, with correspondent Vladimir Dunayev in Washington]

[Text] [Gerasimov] In times of disorder and vacillation in the West the custom is to turn to Washington for a lead and for instructions. In Washington, however, the administration's attention is being distracted and its authority is being undermined by a scandal referred to by the abbreviated designation of Irangate -- an analogy with Watergate, a scandal that undermined the authority of then President Nixon who had started, gingerly, to implement a policy of detente.

[Dunayev] This week marks exactly 6 months since Iran-contragate. America's major scandal of the 1980's, flared up. Marking, as it were, the half-year point, the official hearings of the characters and actors in this scandal or this drama began here in Congress in the Capitol building. The scenario has already been written. The witnesses have been questioned long ago behind closed doors and they know just what they can say and what is not worth saying.

The parade of witnesses and participants in the United States' major scandal so far of the 1980's was opened by General Secord. In the recent past he was one of the leaders of the CIA, though he has now become an arms dealer. His illegal operations were directed from the White House -- Secord admitted that. But who in fact was doing directing it? Colonel North, or someone higher up the ladder? The general-cum-arms-dealer was not well-in at the President's Oval Office. His evidence, therefore, did not give rise to particular concern. Things are more complicated with the next witness, McFarlane: As national security assistant to the President he was even very well received at the White House holy of holies, the President's office. He tried to commit suicide this winter. The newspapers wrote that this was the second attempt. A key witness -- perhaps the author or coauthor of Iran-contragate -- the main player behind the scenes, Casey, the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, departed this life this week. He died in a New York hospital.

Colonel North was given two vehicles to protect him against Near East terorists, although the suspicion is that those who want to remove North live much closer to Washington.

Fourteen years ago I had occasion to see here in Congress and on television -- on this occasion, too, it is being shown on television -- the Watergate hearings. Incidentally, they took place in the hall where the hearings are now taking place in the Iran-contragate affairs. On that occasion the scandal cost Richard Nixon the Presidency. Today many people are asking how these public hearings and this examination in connection with the new scandal are going to end: Will they end in just as dramatic a fashion for President Reagan? I believe - judging by everything that we now know -- that unexpected developments of all kinds are, of course, possible. But judging by what we know, the scenario for the hearings now taking place has been written in advance, and it is not just the present administration's friends and sponsors who do not want things brought up to the boiling point, who do not want the fundamentals laid bare, but the political opponents, the Democrats, those who are in the leadership of the Democratic Party, America's press and television, and I will even go further and say those to whom real power belongs here, the business people of America.

[Gerasimov] This is what the authors of the Strategic Survey I mentioned [published by the London International Institute of Strategic Studies] have to say about the consequences of Irangate for foreign policy: Even under the most favorable circumstances, bold foreign policy measures now, before the start of the election struggle, are made more difficult. Bearing in mind the fact that the President is weakened and engaged in the consequences of the Iran-contras affair, the liklihood of these is reduced even further. It might turn out that everything is left to drift. In U.S. political jargon the departing President is called a lame duck; that is to say, his abilities to do things are reduced. On top of that there is the scandal. That is the meaning of the quotation I have given. But there are other commentaries that say the Reagan administration would like to reach some kind of accord with us in the disarmament field as a kind of historic finale.

## REAGAN SPEECH ON CIVIL RIGHTS 'HYPOCRTICAL'

LD111034 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Washington May 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

Ronald Reagan chose an unexpected audience for his latest statement -- graduates from Tuskegee University in Alabama attending a commencement there.

But the contents of his speech were even more unexpected.

In it, he commended the Afro-Americans' civil rights movement, paid a tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, urged young black Americans to master scientific knowledge, and even spoke of his administration's contribution to the advancement of colored people.

Delivered by the present White House chief, the statement sounded at least hypocritical as the claims about the incumbent administration's contribution to a better life for black Americans had nothing to do with reality.

The National Urban League, one of the Afro-Americans' more influential organizations in the country, spoke of the administration's policy in a January report as morally unjust and economically dishonest and said black people were the principal victims of that policy.

Siphoning funds out of social welfare programs and into the arms race, the Reagan government slashed such schemes meeting the interests of black Americans. This explains why "Reagan has been unpopular with a majority of blacks throughout his Presidency," THE WASHINGTON POST said today. "Black leaders have sharply criticized him, especially for reducing federal spending for such programs". The very black students Reagan addressed were among the victims of his budget axe. Cuts in education aid from 1976 to 1984 reduced the share of black students at universities in the United States to 8.8 percent, according to the American Council on Education.

While speaking highly of the movement for the black people's civil rights, he made no mention of his opposition to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. While paying a tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, he did not recall that, when running for President, he had been against proclaiming the day of his birth a national holiday.

The President's trip to Tuskegee Sunday surprised and angered American blacks. The sole explanation local reporters can find to his visit there is that, is NBC television noted, such trips help deflect attention from the Irangate scandal.

## HART WITHDRAWAL FROM PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN NOTED

LD090935 Moscow TASS in English 2325 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Washington May 8 TASS -- Gary Hart, the leading Democratic presidential candidate, has announced today his withdrawal from the election campaign for family and political reasons.

Speaking in Denver, Colorado, the former senator stressed that his decision was a result of the campaign of open harassment launched by the American press.

A sensational report about Hart's private life published in the MIAMI HERALD last Sunday marked the campaign's beginning. An article compromising Hart appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES the same day and on Wednesday night THE WASHINGTON POST notified Hart's supporters that it allegedly had documentary proof of Hart's matrimonial infidelity. As a result, Hart's popularity started to decline and all donations to his elections fund were stopped.

However, the same WASHINGTON POST has admitted today that objectively the ballyhoo over Hart's private life is playing into the hands of those who want to divert public attention from the real scandal -- the U.S. secret arms sales to Iran and the unlawful aid to the contras.

TODOR ZHIVKOV CONCLUDES 6-DAY VISIT TO PRC

LD100743 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 10 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, left Shanghai for home today upon the end of his six-day official friendly visit to the People's Republic of China, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reports.

At the Shanghai airport the honoured guest was seen off by Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, and other Chinese officials. During his visit to Shanghai Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Qiao Shi and Qiang Zeming, mayor of Shanghai, visited the Baoshan metallurgical complex and saw the sights of the city.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL MEETS PRC LEADERS IN BEIJING

LD111539 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 11 TASS -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, who is currently on a visit here, has met with Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang, Chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the Communist Party of China Deng Xiaoping and PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Addressing a press conference held here, the U.N. secretary general pointed out that the discussion covered a broad range of international and regional issues, including questions in connection with the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East problem with the participation of all sides concerned, the political and military aspects of the situation in the Korean Peninsula and important disarmament problems.

Meets Wu Xueqian

LD100745 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 10 TASS -- U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has met here with Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China. According to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, they exchanged views on disarmament and other international problems.

FEDOSEYEV LEADS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GROUP TO PRC

LD071423 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 7 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences led by Academician Petr Fedoseyev, vice-president of the academy, arrived here today at the invitation of the Academy of Social Sciences of the People's Republic of China.

During their visit Soviet scientists will hold talks with their Chinese colleagues on questions of mutual interest and on prospects of cooperation between the academies of sciences of the two countries. They will visit higher educational establishments and research institutions of China, industrial enterprises and people's communes, and will see the sights of the Chinese capital.

Apart from Beijing, Soviet scientists will visit Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guangzhou and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

Meets Hu Sheng

LD081238 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 8 TASS -- The president of the Academy of Social Sciences of the People's Republic of China, Hu Sheng, has met with a visiting delegation from the Soviet Academy of Sciences led by its Vice-President P.N. Fedoseyev.

During their stay here the Soviet scientists will hold talks with local colleagues on prospects for cooperation between the academies of sciences of their countries, visit higher schools, research institutions and factories, and tour the country.

TROYANOVSKIY VISITS CITIES IN LIAONING PROVINCE

LD071334 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Arslanov reports:

The Soviet Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Oleg Troyanovskiy, has visited the cities of Shenyang, Liaoyang, Anshan and Dalian, which are major centers in this country's industrial north-east.

He made the trip at the invitation of the People's Government of Liaoning Province.

Troyanovskiy met with Li Changchun, chairman of the provincial people's government, and the authorities of these cities.

The meetings touched upon further increases in trade and economic, scientific and technological contacts between the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union and Liaoning Province, including Soviet-Chinese cooperation to modernize a number of factories built with the technological assistance of the USSR.

While in Shenyang and Dalian Troyanovskiy laid floral garlands to monuments to, and the graves of, Soviet troops who fell fighting Japanese invaders to liberate China.

PRC AMBASSADOR ATTENDS KHABAROVSK CELEBRATIONS

LD091749 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Khabarovsk May 9 TASS -- Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the U.S.S.R., and his wife, who are now staying in Khabarovsk, made a sight-seeing tour of the city.

The ambassador was present at the celebrations to mark the 42nd anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The envoy was received by Nikolay Danilyuk, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soviet (Council) of People's Deputies of the Khabarovsk territory.

Speaks on Impressions

OW110840 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0600 GMT 10 May 87

["Talk" by PRC Ambassador to the Soviet Union Li Zewang]

[Text] It was a warm and sunny day in Khabarovsk on 9 May, Victory Day. Many people joyfully attended a grand meeting to mark the 42d anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascist Germany. Seated on the reviewing stand were veteran fighters who had participated in the great war in defense of the country, model workers, and party and state workers.

Li Zewang, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, was among those attending the celebrations. He laid a wreath at a monument to those who had heroically sacrificed themselves in defense of their fatherland.

Guests toured various parts of Khabarovsk City, including cultural and rest parks. They also toured the beautiful banks of the Amur River. Residents of Khabarovsk City extended a warm welcome to the guests and shouted loudly: Peace and friendship.

A reporter of this station asked Comrade Li Zewang, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, to talk about his impression of Khabarovsk. His talk follows:

[Begin recording] I am very glad to have this opportunity to join the working people of Khabarovsk in celebrating the Day of Victory over fascist Germany. Please allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to convey the best regards and wishes of the Chinese people to the lovely [ke ai di] people of Khabarovsk.

My current visit in Khabarovsk is very short. Thanks to the careful arrangements made by the Executive Committee of the Khabarovsk City Soviet, however, I have visited construction projects and toured some scenic spots in Khabarovsk. All this has left a deep impression on me. Khabarovsk has developed indeed.

It should be pointed out that I visited Khabarovsk 37 years ago, in 1950. Tremendous changes have taken place in Khabarovsk since then.

I think there is a broad prospect and a good possibility in this regard. What is most important is that both sides have this desire. This is because the people of our two countries want to develop our relations in this and other fields. [passage as heard] Our leading comrades also wish to increase the amount and variety of our border trade. I personally hold that there is a broad prospect in this regard as I have just said. [Words indistinct] the amount of trade between our two countries has doubled and redoubled in recent years, which is a general trend. This is because the Soviet people have a deep friendship for the Chinese people; and, likewise, the Chinese people also have a deep friendship for the Soviet people. [end recording]

YOUTH LEAGUE CELEBRATES FIRST CONGRESS JUBILEE

PM111453 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 87 p 3

[TASS report: "Jubilee of the Chinese Communist Youth League"]

[Text] China's young people are currently celebrating the 65th anniversary of the First Chinese Communist Youth League Congress. It was held in the city of Guangzhou in May 1922.

The first congress, the newspaper ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO writes, played an important role in the Chinese Communist Youth League's history. Its delegates discussed organizational questions of the communist youth organization. It adopted the Chinese Communist Youth League's program and statute.

Celebrating the glorious date, the newspaper points out, the PRC's young people must mobilize their energy for the fulfillment of the main task facing the entire country -- the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

MOSCOW MANDARIN COMMENTS ON COURT RULING

OW071321 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1500 GMT 6 May 87

[From "Current Events and Commentaries" program]

[Text] You may already have heard of the Japanese authorities' recent anti-Chinese act. I am referring here to the Japanese Kyoto City Court ruling that the Guanghua dormitory belongs to Taiwan. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Chinese Central Advisory Commission, considered the ruling a serious violation of the 1972 joint declaration on the norms governing relations between the two countries and on the signing of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship. Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out: The court ruling has something to do with the revival of Japanese militarism. Our station commentator has the following comments:

Undoubtedly, what Deng Xiaoping said was true. The anti-Chinese court ruling is obviously not an isolated case. It is a development of the desire for revenge, which has increasingly found sympathy among Japan's upper class, especially among high-ranking government officials. The clamor for following the steps of the Japanese Imperial Army, which launched bloody attacks in the past, is louder and louder. The primary target of this clamor is China.

Dear listeners, let us look at a recent example. You undoubtedly know that in December 1937, the Japanese aggressors carried out the great massacre in Nanjing. In this incident, hundreds of thousands of innocent Chinese civilians, including women and children, were murdered by butchers wearing Japanese imperial military uniforms. Today, some people in Japan maintain that the Japanese troops did not commit the inhuman act in Nanjing. They argue that what happened in Nanjing was merely the result of ordinary military actions in war. Former Japanese Education Minister Fujio, a noted political activist, recently made these shameless remarks to the press. What most angered people was that these insulting words came from a minister in charge of educating Japan's younger generation. The mass media practically took his word as truth.

The Japanese Communist Party organ, AKAHATA, writes: Tokyo may talk in a big way about genuine friendship and feelings toward the Chinese people, yet people in the ruling echelon have differing views, some of them still cherishing the dream of revenge. They absolutely cannot accept the fact that the Japanese Imperial Army's aggression against China is now a page in history. What worries people most is that these people are the most direct participants in the highest government decisionmaking process.

## VOROTNIKOV SAYS GORBACHEV NOT READY TO VISIT JAPAN

OW091205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Moscow, May 9 KYODO -- A high-level Soviet Communist Party official said Saturday more time is needed to prepare for the proposed trip to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Vitaly I. Vorotnikov, Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party, made the remark in a meeting in Moscow Friday with Japanese business leaders Haruo Suzuki, honorary chairman of Showa Denko Co., and Seiji Tsutsumi, head of the Seibu Saison group.

Suzuki quoted Vorotnikov as saying Gorbachev hopes to visit Japan to promote bilateral relations and ease tension in Asia.

Vorotnikov added, however, that full preparations have to be made to make his trip to Japan fruitful.

Gorbachev postponed his trip to Japan, originally expected for January this year.

Sources at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow said no contact has been made between the two countries to discuss Gorbachev's itinerary.

## JAPANESE-SOVIET TRADE ASSOCIATION MEETS IN TOKYO

LD082216 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Tokyo May 8 TASS -- Members of the Japanese-Soviet Trade Association spoke in favour of boosting trade and economic relations with the USSR at their annual meeting held in Tokyo today.

Many areas of expanding mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation were outlined, including co-production, the joint development of ocean resources and scientific and technological exchange, Tezuo Sato, the association's general director, said. The Japanese businessmen regard a new form of cooperation in creating joint ventures as holding out much promise. The association's programme for this year takes note of the fact that further development of Japanese-Soviet trade on a stable and long-term basis is in the interests of the two countries.

## TASS CITES DPRK STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD120909 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 TASS -- People in all countries follow with strong interest the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on medium-range missiles, says a statement by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) published in Pyongyang today.

Arms reduction is the more vital task in the efforts to promote peace and security on earth at the moment when the threat of a nuclear conflict in Europe, Asia and other regions is mounting.

The DPRK comes out persistently for delivering mankind of the horrors of thermonuclear catastrophe and will work for the Asian-Pacific region to become a peace zone, free of nuclear weapons, the statement points out.

MINISTRY NOTES OPENING OF MOSCOW-PYONGYANG RAIL

SK110513 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpts] A new railway between Moscow and Pyongyang has opened. [passage omitted]

A delegation of the DPRK Ministry of Railways headed by Yang Sin-ok, director of a bureau of the ministry, and a Korean tourist group, scheduled to visit the Soviet Union and the GDR via Vojnik, a tourist spot for Soviet youths, arrived aboard a train. The tourist group comprises college students, workers, and agricultural workers who are members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK]. The group is led by Kim Sun-hyok, deputy director of a department of the LSWYK Central Committee. In a brief interview, he said:

[Begin Kim recording] Our impression while boarding this train, the first since the Pyogyang-Moscow railway opened, is one of great significance. The fact that our youth delegation rode the first train between Pyongyang and Moscow means that the young should strengthen and develop the increasing relations between Korea and the Soviet Union over generations. [end recording]

The first group of passengers appeared. [Sin Chong-hui] and (Na Song-ki) [not further identified] were among them.

[Begin recording] [Sin] As soon as we came to Khasan crossing the Tuman River, we felt the friendly sentiments of the Soviet people. Children, secretaries of the Young Communist league, and other representatives from all walks of life gave us bouquets and gifts in Khasan Station, thus warmly greeting us. Just as we do not know where Lake Baykal begins and where it ends, the friendship between the Korean and Soviet people will last forever.

[Na] As we passed Lake Baykal, we thought that the friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union will never change, like the blue color of Lake Baykal. Our youth delegation will strive to further develop devotedly the daily increasing friendship between Korea and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE OPENS TALKS WITH THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD110726 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- Talks between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, chief marshal of the aviation [as received], opened in Moscow today.

They are held within the framework of Sitthi's official visit to the USSR. He arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government last night.

MEDVEDEV RECEIVES VIETNAM'S HOANG BICH SON

LD081401 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 May 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Medvedev today received Hoang Bich Son, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Foreign Relations Department of the party Central Committee, who is in the USSR in accordance with the plan of interparty ties. During the friendly conversation questions of mutual interest were touched upon.

Taking part in the conversation was Nguyen Manh Cam, Vietnamese ambassador to the USSR.

SRV'S NGUYEN VAN LINH TO VISIT USSR IN MAY

LD091115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1035 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Moscow, 9 May (TASS) -- Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

VIETNAM DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

LD091549 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Hanoi May 9 TASS -- An enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Vietnam, one of the political organizations in the Fatherland Front of the republic, held here, expressed complete support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war, at reliably ensuring peace and international security. The Leninist foreign policy course of the USSR is a durable foundation for peaceful solution of existing international problems, it was stressed at the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Vietnam supported the efforts of the Communist Party of Vietnam aimed at ensuring peace and stability in south east Asia, highly assessed the contribution of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the struggle of the peoples against the designs of the forces of imperialism and reaction, for peace, for national independence, democracy and social progress.

Great importance of the further consolidation and development of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation of Vietnam with the Soviet Union, with other socialist countries, with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea was noted.

The plenary meeting expressed identity of views with the appraisals of the situation in the country given by the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, with the course at all-round and deep renovation, stabilisation and improvement of the social and economic situation advanced by the forum of the Vietnamese Communists.

ROSTOV ON 'TERRORISM', ELECTIONS IN PHILIPPINES

OW080242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2230 GMT 7 May 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Yuriy Rostov commentary]

[Text] As the result of a series of terrorist acts, 40 people have been killed in the Philippines. Our commentary:

[Rostov] Hello, Comrades. Here are but several of the crimes committed by the extremists: kidnapping of Red Cross workers; the killing of a Catholic bishop; attempts on the lives of trade union figures. The campaign of violence is directly linked to the forthcoming elections, which will be held Monday. Several candidates to the new congress have already fallen victim to the extremists.

How is one to explain the relationship of terrorism to the election campaign? The Philippines are spread over more than 7,000 islands, many of which are covered by jungle. Strong centralized authority exists here in only a limited number of regions. During a long period, the landowners and the management of large companies made use of this situation to create states within a state -- zones controlled by mercenary armies. In response to the repressions, the peasants formed their own armed units. Among their demands, just land reforms occupy a particular place. In the southern Philippines, Moslem rebels are demanding autonomy for a number of islands.

During the rule of the deposed repressive regime, the army was used in an attempt to put down the armed conflicts. President Aquino obviously cannot use the army to the same degree -- the army which represented the privileged stratum which took part in the impoverishment of the country.

Attempts by the Aquino administration to effect a political solution to the conflicts have not as yet yielded significant results. Therefore, the country, on the eve of the elections, has found itself in a difficult situation. Armed conflicts in the outlying districts have increased sharply. In the central districts, the cause for the rise in violence is found elsewhere: Here the majority of Filipinos support the Aquino policies -- such calls, for example, as the demand for the return of the deposed dictator, do not find supporters here. Despite this, a small but influential group is interested in his return -- a number of industrialists, army officers, and landowners.

Seeing no prospects for achieving their goals through political measures, they are attempting to undermine the elections. They are attempting to create a situation of panic and instability in the Philippines.

## USSR, E. EUROPE EXCHANGE 'VICTORY DAY' GREETINGS

### Message to CSSR Leaders

PM111045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 87 Second Edition p 2

[Message from CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers to CSSR leaders Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal on Liberation Anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR,

To Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and entire Soviet people send the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the fraternal Czechoslovak people cordial greetings on their national holiday -- the 42d anniversary of the completion of the national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders.

We deeply honor the courageous struggle of the Czechoslovak Communists and all honest patriots for the freedom and independence of their motherland, the heroism of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps servicemen, and the courage of the participants in the Slovak national uprising and the Czech people's May uprising. Liberation was the prologue to broad national democratic transformations and fundamental revolutionary changes which after the working people's February victory over the reaction opened up before the country the path to building a socialist society.

Thanks to the purposeful creative labor of the people's masses led by the Communist Party in the years of socialist building Czechoslovakia has become a progressive, economically and socially developed state. The implementations of the course adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the introduction of economic reform, the intensification of democratization, and the expansion of working people's participation in management are imparting new dynamism to Czechoslovak society and promoting the fuller use of the potential of the socialist system.

Soviet people nurture profound friendly feelings for their Czechoslovak brothers. Our parties and countries are now entering a qualitatively new stage of relations and see new prospects for the further intensification and all-around enrichment of Soviet-Czechoslovak collaboration in all fields of socialist building. The transfer of the economic cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR to an intensive footing and the introduction of new, progressive forms of economic relations accord with our countries' fundamental interests. Guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the accords reached during M.S. Gorbachev's visit to the CSSR, the Communists and working people of the Soviet Union will do everything to ensure that Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation accords more fully with the lofty requirements of the time.

The policy of the socialist community countries is determined in our day by a new thinking, by a constructive approach toward the complex and interdependent realities of the world today in the interests of security for all. In close unity with other fraternal Warsaw Pact states, the CSSR in making a fitting contribution to the struggle for disarmament and the consolidation of peace in Europe.

Expressing the feelings of Communists and the entire Soviet people, we wish you, dear Comrades, and all Czechoslovak working people great new successes in socialist building and in the struggle for lasting peace.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers.

## Sokolov Greets CSSR's Vaclavik

PM111143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 87 First Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister Sokolov Message to CSSR Counterpart on CSSR Liberation Day]

[Text] To Comrade Army General M. Vaclavik, Czechoslovak Minister of National Defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister,

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army cordial congratulations on your national holiday -- the 42d anniversary of the end of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders.

We note with satisfaction that the dynamic development and deepening of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation is fully in accord with the interests of our countries' peoples and is aimed at further strengthening the positions of socialism. Soviet servicemen will continue to consolidate the unity and cohesiveness of the socialist community countries' armies on behalf of peace and progress.

On this holiday I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all Czechoslovak People's Army personnel new successes in enhancing your motherland's defense capability and in strengthening our defensive alliance -- the Warsaw Pact.

Communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

## CSSR Reciprocates

PM111201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 87 Second Edition p 2

[Message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and President of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, to M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko, and N.I. Ryzhkov]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,

To Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and people of the CSSR and ourselves personally we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and entire fraternal Soviet people warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the 42d anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitler's fascism.

For the peoples of Czechoslovakia the May days are linked forever with memories of the period of the completion of their national liberation struggle, of the unforgettable minutes of joy in connection with our motherland's liberation by the Soviet Army. In these days we honor with love and respect the memory of our liberators and remember the Soviet heroes who gave their lives for the restoration of our state autonomy and independence.

Liberation opened up before our country the path toward radical political and economic transformations and the building of a new social system. With justified pride the 17th CPCZ Congress assessed highly the results of our people's creative efforts and set new tasks for accelerating the CSSR's socioeconomic development.

The years of socialist building have confirmed the principled and abiding importance of the ally relations, friendship, and cooperation with the Soviet Union for the Czechoslovak people's vital interests. Our firm alliance, based on the unity of views of our fraternal parties and countries on all fundamental questions, is for us a revolutionary behest, a living feature of contemporary life, a guarantee on which we rely in all our plans for the future.

The recent visit to Czechoslovakia by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was an important milestone in the development of our mutual relations. This visit convincingly demonstrated our people's profound feelings of sympathy for the Soviet Union and the party of Lenin, for the innovatory transformations which are being implemented under its leadership and which are aimed at the all-around development of socialism and the growth of its magnetism and influence in the world. The Czechoslovak Communists and our entire people unanimously support the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress which were given further concrete form at the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum.

We see in the changes taking place in the Soviet Union's sociopolitical life, which indicate the historical perspectives of socialism's development, a living source of inspiration in resolving the complex present-day tasks of socialist building in the CSSR.

The revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society and the socialist countries' desire to achieve the fuller development of socialism are the natural continuation of the historical process initiated 70 years ago by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its tireless efforts aimed at normalizing the international atmosphere, halting the arms race, eliminating nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass annihilation, and ensuring security in Europe and throughout the world are meeting with a high assessment and full support in Czechoslovakia, as they are among the broad world public.

On this notable day in the life of the peoples of both our countries, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrades, the Communists, and the entire Soviet people new success in labor for the sake of the flowering of the Soviet Union and in the struggle for peace, socialism, and social progress in the world.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR

Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government

## Antonov Attends CSSR Meeting

PM121025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] Soviet people are filled with the desire to enrich their relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation with the Czechoslovak people. This was emphasized 8 May at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people to mark the 42d anniversary of the completion of the national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders and the 17th anniversary of the friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid treaty between the USSR and the CSSR.

The Soviet people made the decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitler's fascism, said J. Slezar, head of the delegation from the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society. Preserving the memory of the fallen, we will always stand alongside the Soviet people -- our liberators and allies.

Taking part in the meeting were G.M. Voskanyan, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the leaders of a number of USSR ministers and departments, and Z. Cerny, CSSR charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR.

## PRAVDA Carries GDR Greetings

PM111519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 87 Second Edition p 1

[USSR leadership bodies' greetings to GDR leaders on liberation anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On the 42d anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people convey to you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations.

The May days of 1945, when the rout of fascism was completed, opened the way to peace and social progress on the European continent. By its successes the GDR has proved what can be achieved by a people who have made the choice in favor of this path. The republic's weighty gains in the economy, science, and culture and in the social and other spheres strengthen socialism's positions in the modern world. Soviet people highly value the experience accumulated by the GDR's communists and working people in building a new society.

Friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR has always been strong. The fraternal cooperation between us in all areas of social life, founded on equal rights and mutual responsibility, is assuming growing significance under modern conditions. It is an important condition for fulfilling the tasks set by te 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress of economic and social progress in our countries. The concerted efforts of both Marxist-Leninist parties are aimed at making this cooperation still more effective and dynamic and enriching it with modern forms.

Being an indissoluble constituent part of the socialist community, the GDR together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states actively struggles to realize the programs for a nuclear-free world, an end to the arms race, and for normal external conditions for the peoples' peaceful labor. The proposals advanced by the GDR jointly with the CSSR to create in the center of Europe a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons meet with the support of all peace-loving forces.

We wish you, dear Comrades, and the communists and all working people of the GDR great successes in further building a developed socialist society and in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security.

May the unbreakable fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the SED and between the USSR and the GDR prosper and flourish!

The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers

## Sokolov Note to GDR's Kessler

PM111157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 87 First Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister Sokolov anniversary message to GDR counterpart]

[Text] To Comrade Army General H. Kessler, GDR Minister of National Defense

Esteemed Comrade minister, I send you and all National People's Army servicemen cordial congratulations and fraternal combat greetings on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account on the 42d anniversary of the German people's liberation from Hitlerite fascism.

The relations of indissoluble friendship and all-around cooperation binding the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR are daily gathering momentum and strengthening to the benefit of peace and socialism. The constantly developing combat collaboration of our armies is making a large contribution to strengthening and improving the fraternal socialist countries' defensive alliance -- the Warsaw Pact.

I wish GDR National People's Army personnel great new successes in martial labor and in resolving the tasks set by the 11th SED Congress in the sphere of strengthening the GDR's defense capability.

Communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

## Honecker, Stoph Address USSR

PM120859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 87 Second Edition p 2

[Message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko, and N.I. Ryzhkov]

[Text] To M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,

To Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

Dear Comrades!

On the 42d anniversary of the Soviet Union's Victory in the Great Patriotic War and the German people's liberation from fascism, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers, and entire Soviet people fraternal greetings and the most cordial congratulations from the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers, and people.

The victory over Hitler's fascism which the Soviet people won under the leadership of the party of Lenin was an event of world historical importance. It is with a feeling of deep gratitude that we will always preserve the memory of the exploits of Soviet people who suffered untold sacrifices for the sake of liberating the German people from fascist enslavement.

The GDR people have consistently used the historical chance offered to them. As a firm link in the socialist community, the GDR and its citizens are now resolutely enthusiastically and creatively pursuing the tasks of the further building of the developed socialist society. Our working people view the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress as their main contribution to consolidating the positions of socialism and safeguarding peace.

The constant consolidation of the combat collaboration between the GDR and the USSR generates a feeling of profound satisfaction. The joint preparation for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is again convincingly demonstrating the close indestructible friendship between our peoples.

The GDR is directing all its efforts toward achieving the normalization of the international situation, the halting of the arms race, and the attainment of real progress in disarmament. The Soviet Union's important initiatives aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe are meeting with the full support of the entire GDR population. We are particularly actively supporting the recent constructive proposals for the solution of the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrades, and the Communists and all citizens of your country great successes in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in consolidating socialism and peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council,

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

## Kurkotkin Attends Moscow Meeting

PM120953 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] The firm alliance between the USSR and the GDR is manifested in the multifaceted cooperation on the road of accelerating socioeconomic progress. This was noted 7 May at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people devoted to the 42d anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

The main speaker -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister -- stressed that May 1945 opened up a new page in German history and European history. The GDR people under SED leadership have built a socialist state with a highly developed economy.

G. Koenig, GDR ambassador to the USSR, stated that all progressive mankind will always remember the Soviet people's great victory and its heroic army which brought the world salvation from the fascist plague.

Participating in the meeting were G.M. Voskanyan, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments, military leaders, and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations.

## GENSCHER SAYS NO FRG DECISION ON ARMS PROPOSAL

LD120602 Moscow TASS in English 0551 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Washington May 12 TASS -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is staying in the United States on a one-day working visit, told newsmen here that the government of his country had not yet taken a decision on a Soviet proposal for eliminating medium-range and theater nuclear missiles from Europe.

He made it clear that there were disagreements about the problem in the West German Government.

The issue was also in the center of discussions Genscher had with U.S. administration officials.

During his visit the West German foreign minister had an unscheduled meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He also conferred with State Secretary George Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Frank Carlucci, assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

No statements for the press were issued on the results of the visit. Genscher also declined to give a press conference, limiting himself to a briefing for correspondents from West Germany.

## HEALEY: RUSSIANS 'PRAYING' FOR LABOR GOVERNMENT

AU112008 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Moscow, May 11 (AFP) -- British shadow foreign secretary Denis Healey said here on Monday that he had been "authorised" to say that "the Russians are praying for a Labour government" following the announcement of a British general election on June 11.

The Labour politician, talking to journalists outside the British Embassy here, was responding to a question as to whether the Soviet leadership might prefer to see a Conservative government re-elected after British Prime Minister Thatcher's diplomatically successful visit here in March.

Mr. Healey said: "I think they'd much prefer a Labour government, and the idea that they would prefer a Tory government (...) is the most utter bunkum and they have authorised me to say so."

When pressed to identify who had authorised him to reveal the Soviet view, Mr. Healey said simply that he had seen "a lot of people" in the course of consultations at the U.S.A. and Canada Institute and the World Economics and International Relations Institute. On Tuesday he is to meet Foreign Secretary Eduard Shevardnadze.

Mr. Healey had disarmament talks on Monday with the deputy director of the U.S.A. and Canada Institute, Radomir Bogdanov, and Central Committee Secretary Anatoly Dobrynin, with whom he also raised specific human rights cases, although he declined to give names.

Mr. Healey said he felt after his discussions that the Soviet Union was prepared to negotiate significant reductions of conventional arms, and that the "essential difference" between East and West could be overcome if the issue could be discussed at a broader arms forum sought by the Warsaw Pact countries.

He added however that because of NATO reticence, "very little progress of substance" had been made in Vienna where the two blocs were deciding on a suitable forum to replace the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks.

The West German magazine BILD reported Monday that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was preparing to propose the withdrawal of all foreign troops from "all sovereign European states" at a forthcoming Warsaw Pact summit in East Berlin.

UK CRITICIZED FOR ADHERENCE TO NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

LD112113 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- By TASS News Analyst Vladimir Matyash:

Thirty years ago, on May 15, 1957, Great Britain detonated its first H-bomb. That move came in line with the fundamental principle of the military strategy followed by NATO to which Britain belongs -- the principle of "nuclear intimidation" or "nuclear deterrence."

Hence, the constant desire of NATO leaders to fill Western Europe, Britain included, with in creasingly lethal types of nuclear armaments that pose a threat to international peace and security.

In the opinion, of the current British Cabinet, security can be founded only on the policy of strength, while nuclear weapons allegedly prevent not only a nuclear, but also a conventional war from breaking out in Europe and, therefore, a world without nuclear weapons would be less stable and more dangerous for all of us.

London evidently does not realize to this date the extent of evil of the ideology and policy of "nuclear deterrence." It is a totally bankrupt concept, especially in the current situation when an acute nuclear threat looms dark over mankind and when the policy should be built on realities and proceed from the need for coexistence of the countries of different social systems.

The stance of the U.S.S.R. on the concept of "nuclear deterrence" was set forth in no uncertain terms by Mikhail Gorbachev during his recent talks with the British prime minister in Moscow.

We would like, however, to make several points on the matter.

First, this instrument is not failure-proof. As time goes on the risk of an accidental outbreak of a nuclear war is becoming greater. It is a Bickford fuse to an explosive charge than can destroy civilisation.

Secondly, "deterrence" is a policy of blackmail and threats, and hence, a constant factor spurring the arms race and bringing about bigger tension.

Thirdly, the logic of "deterrence", that is, a buildup and modernization of weapons, means the subordination of a nation's policy to the interests of militarism with all the grave consequences both for the well-being of the people and for democracy itself.

It is absolutely clear that to bank on nuclear weapons as a "guardian and guarantor" of peace and security, means to work toward bigger tension in Europe and undermine international peace and security.

PRAVDA CITES PCF'S MARCHAIS ON MOSCOW VISIT

PM111457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Profound Democratization. Interview With G. Marchais"]

[Text] Paris, 7 May -- The entire Soviet Union is now a veritable construction site, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], has declared. In an interview on TF-1, French television's channel 1, he spoke of his trip to the USSR and his meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

M.S. Gorbachev is very dynamically pursuing the policy on which the decision was adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress and confirmed at the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, G. Marchais pointed out. Over decades of socialism the USSR has made major gains, but problems have now emerged which require profound transformations in all areas. Soviet people use the word "perestroyka" to describe these transformations, but I have not been able to find an accurate translation for it in French. It is a question of changes in all areas -- the economy, social progress, culture. All this implies the Soviet people's general mobilization, that is, the profound democratization of the whole of Soviet society. I am sure that the vast majority of the Soviet people support the restructuring and expect a great deal from these transformations.

This process is not proceeding without resistance, the PCF leader continued. There are people who had advantages and enjoyed unjust privileges. That has now been stopped, but these people still remain. Of course, they do not burn with the desire to boldly implement the new policy, and they slow it down when they can. In my view, however, this is totally futile because, on the one hand, the new policy fully accords with the profound aspirations of the entire Soviet people and, on the other, the entire CPSU has been mobilized to realize it.

During my trip, G. Marchais said, I visited enterprises, talked with working people, and noted the changes. The very manner of contacts among Soviet people has changed. They now say: "This concerns us directly." At one enterprise that I visited the director was being elected. As you see, procedures there are not at all what they are in France. Thus, three candidates were nominated for the post of director. They did not choose the one who had held tht post before, although quite significant results had been achieved under his leadership. Why? Because the working people considered that he had behaved in a somewhat hard and rough manner toward them. Thus, I have seen these transformations with my own eyes. I spent 3 days in Armenia and met there with representatives of the intelligentsia, musicians, and cinema and theater workers. I learned very interesting things, which attest to the existence of freedom of creativity.

The PCF delegation, G. Marchais went on to say, discussed three major topics with Soviet comrades: what is happening in the USSR, problems of peace and disarmament, and the interest in Franco-Soviet cooperation in all areas. The proposals advanced by the Soviet Union mean that mankind has been afforded an acceptional opportunity to totally eliminate nuclear weapons. Contrary to claims by French politicians, the Soviet proposals do not envisage the withdrawal of nuclear weapons just from Europe while preserving them in the United States and the USSR. That is a total lie. [paragraph continues]

It was confirmed to me most categorically that the Soviet Union's aim is to achieve as quickly as possible, and in any case by the year 2000, the total destruction of nuclear weapons and, through talks on conventional arms, to achieve a distribution of forces in Europe and throughout the world which will guarantee the security of all states. But the Soviet Union wants to go much further. The contours of a world totally rid of arms are being outlined. The question of a new type of all-around cooperation among the peoples is being touched upon.

Soviet people, the PCF secretary general emphasized in conclusion, express great interest in the development of cooperation with France in all areas -- political, economic, cultural, scientific. Unfortunately -- and this is said not only by them but also, for example, by all foreign journalists without exception in Moscow -- it has to be stated that France's present policy is of a negative nature with regard to problems which have to be solved in order to advance along the path of disarmament.

GENERAL STAFF'S LOBOV RECEIVES TURKISH GENERAL

PM120957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 87 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Stay in the USSR"]

[Text] On 7 May Colonel General V.N. Lobov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, received Army General N. Torumtay, first deputy chief of the Turkish Armed Forces General Staff, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union. A talk was held on questions of mutual interest. Colonel General V.N. Lobov gave a dinner in honor of Army Gen N. Torumtay.

The same day the Turkish guest visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

During the afternoon Army Gen N. Torumtay visited the M.V. Frunze Military Academy. The Turkish guest familiarized himself with the training and material base and the organization of the training process.

OFFICIAL ON AEGEAN DISPUTE, MIDEAST CONFERENCE

NC110826 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 3 May 87 p 12

["Exclusive" interview with V.A. Nikiforov, chief of the Turkey Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Moscow by HURRIYET correspondent Ertugrul Ozkok -- date not given]

[Text] [Ozkok] A serious crisis has developed between Turkey and Greece during the past few days. The two countries went to the brink of war because of their dispute over the Aegean Sea.

Press reports a few days ago claimed that a Soviet vessel currently conducting research operations in the Aegean Sea was carrying Greek scientists. Isn't this an inopportune time for such a development?

[Nikiforov] These matters only concern Turkey and Greece. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has good relations with these two countries which we intend to further develop.

Regarding the Greek-Turkish dispute over the Aegean, our basic approach is for this problem to be settled by the sides concerned through peaceful means. As for the vessel, the Rif, which means a ridge close to the surface of water, it is a scientific research ship that conducts basic research. As far as I know, Greek scientists are not on that ship.

[Ozkok] Are you certain of that?

[Nikiforov] Based on my information, no Greek scientists are on board.

[Ozkok] It is being reported in Turkey that the ship is carrying two or three Greek scientists. These reports have not been denied.

[Nikiforov] The press ocassionally carries such reports. I am not certain if the Turkish press mentioned it, but another Soviet research ship worked in the Aegean some time ago... It called at Antalya port for supplies such as water and foodstuffs. A Turkish scientist was on board that ship for some time during which he worked with his Soviet counterparts.

[Ozkok] What was the name of that ship?

[Nikiforov] The Academician Petrovskiy.

[Ozkok] The situation is different now. Even the most helpful initiatives may be misunderstood in times like this. As you know, the Soviet vessel is conducting research in disputed waters. Turkey is very sensitive in that regard. Our impression is that the Greeks are using the said vessel to indirectly achieve what they have failed to do themselves. Isn't the ship's presence in the Aegean Sea untimely? You have said it is not carrying Greeks on board. Can we regard this as an official denial?

[Nikiforov] According to the information I have, a Greek scientist is not aboard the vessel. The ship is in the Aegean Sea's international waters and is conducting research operations in accordance with the plans drawn up by the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

[Ozkok] Was the research preplanned?

[Nikiforov] Yes, I believe it was preplanned because the academy draws up its plans a few years in advance.

[Ozkok] In that case, can we draw the conclusion that the Soviet Union regards these waters as international and wishes them to remain so? Can we also surmise that the situation will change if Greece extends its waters to a 12 mile limit?

[Nikiforov] I am not aware of the ship's location at the moment. However, I definitely know that it is in international waters.

[Ozkok] Do you agree that the Aegean is a "special sea" due to its geographical features?

[Nikiforov] I am not an oceanologist and thus I cannot say anything about that. The experts will have to decide.

[Ozkok] But does it take an oceanologist to know about this? Isn't this a political matter?

[Nikiforov] Let us suffice with what we have said on the matter.

[Ozkok] The idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East is gaining weight. The Soviet Union is supporting such a conference. Recently, however, there has been a secret effort to include the Cyprus problem on the conference agenda. What is the Soviet stand in that regard?

[Nikiforov] I believe two different matters are being confused. The Soviet Union always has supported the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East question. It has proposed setting up a "UN preparatory committee." There is no need to explain who opposes such a conference. However, the objective is to resolve the Middle East question.

[Ozkok] What do you understand by the term "the Middle East problem."

[Nikiforov] Arab-Israeli relations; the Palestinian question; Israel's withdrawal to its 1967 borders; and the establishment of two states -- Israel and Palestine. The Soviet and Turkish stands on this matter are identical; Cyprus is a completely different case.

[Ozkok] In other words, Cyprus is not included in the conference package on the Middle East?

[Nikiforov] I have never heard of a proposal to include Cyprus in the conference package related to the Middle East question.

## GREEK FRIGATE MAKES REPLY VISIT TO ODESSA 11 MAY

LD112236 Moscow TASS in English 2158 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Odessa May 11 TASS -- The frigate Elli under the flag of Rear-Admiral Lagaras, chief of staff of the Combatant Fleet Command of the Greek Navy, arrived here today for a reply official friendly visit in accordance with an arrangement made.

A welcoming ceremony took place at the port decked out with the state flags of the USSR and Greece.

Rear-Admiral Lagaras paid a visit to V. Simonenko, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Odessa City Soviet of People's Deputies, Vice-Admiral, Selivanov, chief of staff of the Black Sea Fleet, and to other officials.

Reply visits were paid to the ship.

PETROVSKIY AFFIRMS IRAN BEHIND FREIGHTER ATTACK

LD111932 Kuwait KUNA in English 1822 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Moscow, May 11 (KUNA) Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy reaffirmed Monday that Iran was behind the attack of last Wednesday against the Soviet freighter Ivan Koroteyev off Dubayy that caused severe material damage but no casualties.

Responding to a question by KUNA during a press conference, Petrovskiy pointed out that his country has sent a memorandum to the Iranian Government drawing the attention of Tehran to the incident.

Commenting on Soviet military escort of its commercial ships and oil tankers the Soviet official said that his country is still abiding by international law in dealing with the freedom of navigation.

Petrovskiy underlined the importance of giving priority to international law and principles in safeguarding freedom of navigation in the Gulf region, noting that Moscow at present is committed to defend the freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

Commenting on the Iraq-Iran war, which entered its seventh year last September, he said the Security Council should adopt a firm resolution at foreign ministers level calling for an end to the Gulf war.

Petrovskiy, who recently concluded a Gulf tour that took him to Kuwait, the UAE, Oman and Iraq, noted that if one of the warring parties rejected the U.N. Security Council resolution, which calls for an end to the war, punitive measures must be taken against the opposing party.

The Soviet senior diplomat asserted that peace and security in the Gulf region is part and parcel of the Soviet proposal calling for transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

He pointed out that negotiations are currently underway among the Security Council members on the nature of the resolution which should be adopted to end the Gulf war.

On his talks with the Gulf leaders he said that "the way to end the Iraq-Iran war is through collective efforts particularly within the U.N. and the Security Council framework."

On the Middle East problem, Petrovskiy underlined the importance of "Arab unity" to support efforts at convening the international peace conference on the Middle East.

The international community's support to the idea of the international conference will push parties opposed to the conference to change their stands, saying they can no longer reject the idea publicly.

The Soviet senior diplomat said, in apparent reference to the U.S. and Israel, that those against the convocation of the international peace conference will later try to use the conference as a cover to promote unilateral deals.

He noted that the convocation of an international peace conference might preserve peace for the countries in the region including Israel calling on Tel Aviv to abandon its "narrow-mindedness" on this issue.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MEXICO'S SEPULVEDA

Luncheon Speeches Reported

PM081135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Mexican Talks"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On 5 May, E.A. Shevardnadze held a luncheon in honor of B. Sepulveda. Attending the luncheon on the Soviet side were A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials; and on the Mexican side -- Mexican Ambassador to the USSR O. Flores de la Pena and the officials accompanying the foreign minister.

E.A. Shevardnadze addressed the guest, saying:

I am happy to welcome you to Moscow. The Soviet Union and Mexico are intensively continuing their important political dialogue, permeated with mutual respect and sympathy.

We have been pleased to establish today that the Soviet Union and Mexico continue to firmly champion current goals and central tasks mentioned in the personal messages exchanged by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and Mexican President Mr Miguel de la Madrid.

I recall, Mr Minister, what you said last year in Mexico City to the effect that the nuclear age has brought into sharp focus the question of universal security, and therefore actions against the nuclear threat must also be universal and the responsibility should be collective.

These words were uttered in the historic Tlatelolco Hall, which gave its name to the treaty proclaiming Latin America a nuclear-free zone. In applauding your words at that time, we were applauding the decision by Mexico and its friends to remove their continent from the nuclear atlas.

Recently, we similarly welcomed and supported the Rarotonga Treaty, which covers a very large expanse of the South Pacific.

These and similar acts adopted or contemplated in other parts of the world fully accord with our political philosophy and our concept of the establishment of an all-embracing system of international security, to whose implementation, we hope, Mexican diplomats will make a considerable contribution with their typically bold and innovative approach.

Thus, whereas until recently the actual democratization of international life was the vital problem of the times, the democratic world community, by a vast majority of votes, is now tackling the question of a nuclear-free future in a practical way. And Mexico's activity -- individually and as one of the six Contadora Group states and as a member of the Nonaligned Movement -- has done much to promote this.

However, as long as nuclear weapons remain in just one or a few places, if their buildup, testing, and refinement continues, all these decisions can only reduce the threat of a catastrophe, not eliminate it altogether.

That is why the Soviet Union is proposing the solution of key problems for the European Continent -- medium-range and operational and tactical missiles.

I think we are both equally affected badly by the change of behavior and radical modification of the thinking of certain European politicians. First they urged and requested the removal of missiles from the continent, then their pronouncements became rather vague, and finally they announced that the doctrine of nuclear deterrence was the only foundation for peace and security.

This sounds blasphemous to us. Isn't this love of nuclear weapons, this dedication to them an expression of disrespect for the other peoples and disregard of their legitimate interests and aspirations? After all, the outbreak of war is not the only threat posed by the arms race. In fact, there exists the equally serious problem of international economic security, which, we believe, should be tackled on the basis of the integral concept of restructuring economic relations among states on a just and democratic basis.

The formula of the great Mexican Benito Juarez is indeed wise and entirely pertinent: "Peace means respect for others' rights." That statement, uttered more than 100 years ago, is more topical than ever today, when provocative contempt for the rights of other is destroying peace in entire regions, when regional conflicts, artificially maintained in imperial and neoglobalist interests, turn into tragedy for the lives of others.

This is why we are stressing our closeness to Mexico's foreign policy tradition, manifested on an extensive scale in moral support for the victims of oppression and aggression.

This closeness has many stanchions, which support the bridge of Soviet-Mexican relations. They are the well-known common revolutionary history, the spiritual unity of the leading lights of our national cultures, the mutual attraction of the broad people's masses, and similar national characters.

We view your visit, Mr Minister, through the prism of this closeness. We place it in the broad context of growing mutual understanding and cooperation between the USSR and all the countries of the Latin American Continent.

Respecting, as we do, the existing political realities of Latin America and its traditional international links, including those with the United States, we are not seeking to infringe on anyone's legitimate interests in the region. The Soviet Union sees the Latin American countries as equal partners. We want love of peace and adherence to international law -- these traditional traits of Latin America's political face -- to play an increasingly determining role in world affairs.

I think there is reason to be satisfied with the way USSR-Mexican bilateral relations are shaping up. But it is necessary to move forward and seek ways of implementing the potential of our peoples' mutual trust and sympathies in new practical deeds.

The USSR foreign minister advocated the strengthening of Soviet-Mexican friendship. He wished the Mexican people peace, happiness, and prosperity.

B. Sepulveda replied as follows:

During this third official Mexican foreign ministerial visit to the Soviet Union it has been source of great satisfaction that you and I, Mr Shevardnadze, have been able to resume our useful dialogue. I am convinced that this meeting will contribute to the development of the splendid, long-standard diplomatic relations between our countries.

Despite our different political and economic systems we have often held similar positions at international forums. And when our views on particular international issues or situations have not coincided, because of different national interests or approaches to world affairs, mutual respect has always been the dominant feature.

We in Mexico have followed with interest the initiatives by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, which reflect the will of your union of republics to carry out transformations in the name of progress and to strengthen and improve the structures, mechanisms, and methods in order to accelerate comprehensive development. We wish you success in the solution of this task.

The unjust structure of international economic relations aggravates inequality, denies opportunities, and dooms many countries to hopeless poverty. All this can lead to chaos and violence. So such countries as the Soviet Union and Mexico must seek to establish a new international economic order that will increase equal opportunities for all.

Moreover, there are problems associated with safeguarding peace and universal security in the world that affect all countries equally, regardless of ideology and political system. They include nuclear disarmament, conservation of natural resources and of the environment as a whole, the peaceful use of space, the rational utilization of marine resources, the technological revolution, and the proper use of this new knowledge by all the peoples.

The struggle for peace undoubtedly represents the foundation for the fusion of our approaches in bilateral dialogue. We in Mexico acknowledge the need to revive expectations of detente and mutual understanding that appeared as a result of the Helsinki conference and were lost after the desire for superiority and confrontation predominated. A great effort is now needed to ensure that the hopes generated by the process started in Reykjavik are not disappointed.

The Mexican Government is following with special attention the various proposals by the Soviet Union aimed at activating talks in the disarmament sphere. It believes that these initiatives will promote the reduction and elimination of operational and tactical missiles and medium-range missiles and other types of mass destruction weapons as well. This could pave the way to the holding of conventional arms talks, which are to essential.

Mexico is traditionally associated with initiatives contributing to disarmament. It is currently a member of a group that brings together the state and government heads of the six countries that put forward a number of proposals on banning nuclear tests, reducing strategic arsenals, and on preventing the arms race from spreading to space.

The Mexican Government expects the initiatives put forward by a number of European states, inspired by the example of the Tlatelolco Treaty, to create new nuclear-free zones to be promoted. We value the support the Soviet Union could give to these efforts.

The belief should also be upheld that peace is a thing of value that everyone must protect. The erroneous notions that the problems of peace and international stability are the exclusive domain of the great powers are a thing of the past. But it would be unrealistic to ignore the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States, as the largest nuclear powers, bear the historical responsibility and by dint of this have the largest political and moral obligations. That is why Mexico resolutely adds its voice to the international community's appeal that both powers achieve progress at their talks, displaying a steadfast will on the path to disarmament.

The speaker noted the importance of utilizing, in the spirit of the new thinking, the enormous forces of civilization in the interests of peace. Dwelling on Latin American problems, he talked about the importance of efforts by the Contadora and Support Groups for the effective solution of the conflict in Central America in line with the legitimate interests of all sides and in the spirit of justice.

We can be satisfied, the guest continued, that bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico have reached a superlative level. There are regular and mutually respectful contacts in the political sphere. There are links in the economic and scientific-technical spheres, although they fall short of the level and potential of our countries' economies.

It can be noted with satisfaction that there has been considerable progress in the sphere of scientific and technical cooperation.

Our countries have much in common in the cultural sphere.

The Soviet Union and Mexico are changing and modernizing their economic systems on the basis of their own goals and resources, taking into account historical traditions and specific conditions. In celebrating the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and the adoption of the Mexican Constitution, in light of the accumulated experience we can be very optimistic about this process of change.

I would like to see our mutual desire for change impart further momentum to relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico and our talks make a positive contribution to strengthen them.

The luncheon took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

B. Sepulveda visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Joint Communique Issued

PM081229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 87 Second Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Mexican Communique"]

[Text] Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, foreign minister of the United Mexican States, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 4-8 May at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

B. Sepulveda laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. In accordance with the program of the visit, he went to Leningrad where he laid wreaths at the Piskarev Cemetery and at the monument to the heroic defenders of the city. B. Sepulveda participated in a ceremony at the A.A. Zhdanov Leningrad State University at which an honorary doctorate of the Leningrd State University was conferred upon him.

The Mexican foreign minister was received by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

B. Sepulveda was also received by A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member.

Talks took place between E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and B. Sepulveda, and the Mexican minister also had a conversation with V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The talks between the foreign ministers took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual understanding. The ministers stressed that this new meeting attests to the high level of relations between the USSR and Mexico. The sides agreed to continue their efforts aimed at strengthening these relations and at promoting the development and expansion of the two countries' cooperation on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, peaceful coexistence, legal equality of states, mutual respect, free self-determination, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The ministers evaluated positively the fact that in line with the accord reached concerning the mechanism of bilateral consultations, the political dialogue between the two countries is becoming increasingly dynamic and multiform, and is creating conditions for the exchange of opinions on bilateral relations and a broad circle of international problems.

Both sides note with satisfaction that in line with the accords reached at the 4th meeting of the Soviet-Mexican Joint Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation in Moscow in October 1986, the practical employment of the new mechanisms of cooperation and the implementation of commodity exchange and compensation-charter operations have begun.

A mutual desire to continue talks aimed at drawing up a program of long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and at setting up a single joint commission for cooperation in these spheres was expressed. The successful completion of this work will impart a more stable nature to bilateral links in these spheres. Agreement has been reached on setting up a working group for this purpose.

The ministers agreed to promote the working through and implementation of specific projects of economic cooperation currently under examination and also the submission of new proposals and projects of interest to both sides. Favorable prospects are being opened up in this sphere taking into account the restructuring of the Soviet Union's mechanism of foreign economic relations and the process of the Mexican economy's modernization.

The sides note definite results in the development of scientific and technical cooperation and the existence of opportunities for its expansion. The ministers agreed to recommend to their delegations at the 6th meeting of the Joint Soviet-Mexican Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation that will soon take place in Moscow, to specify priority projects that will make it possible to impart a new impetus to cooperation in this field. Having noted with satisfaction the fruitful nature of links in the field of culture, science, and education, the ministers spoke out in favor of the need to encourage cooperation and exchanges in this sphere in the future, which will further the mutual spiritual enrichment of, and rapprochement between, the peoples of the Soviet Union and Mexico. The sides agreed to examine the question of signing an agreement on the equivalence of educational diplomas and academic degrees.

The ministers confirmed the coincidence or proximity of both countries' positions on the most important questions of the international situation. They expressed the deep concern of their governments in connection with the serious threat to mankind which is presented by the continuation and buildup of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and by the danger of its spreading into space.

The participants in the talks declared that the realities of the modern world demand new approaches to the solution of international problems on the basis of the settlement of conflicts exclusively by peaceful means, the renunciation of the use of military force or the threat of its use, the exclusion of confrontation and hostility, and the building of confidence.

The ministers stressed that now it is impermissible to build a strategy of ensuring peace upon nuclear weapons -- this contradicts the experience and the very nature of civilization. The concept of nuclear deterrence is dangerous in itself and runs counter to the logic of the humanistic philosophy of peace and development. Adherence to the principles of building a nuclear-free and nonviolent world was expressed on both sides.

Both sides are convinced that the only reliable way to avert war -- nuclear war above all -- is the coordination and practical implementation of real measures aimed at the total liquidation of all types of weapons of mass destruction.

E.A. Shevardnadze explained the specific foreign policy program of the Soviet Union which is embodied in a more generalized form in the proposal for the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

In this connection B. Sepulveda declared that the Mexican Government evaluates extremely positively this proposal for the strengthening of international peace and security which is an important contribution to the development of a productive, confrontation-free dialogue between all UN member states in the interests of improving the international atmosphere and establishing cooperation in all spheres of international relations. The participants in the talks came out in favor of holding a broad dialogue among states with the purpose of enriching the specific content of this proposal.

The USSR foreign minister dwelt in detail on the content of a major new initiative of the Soviet Union on the problem of medium-range missiles, showing that it is aimed at the elimination both of this class of armaments and also of operational and tactical missiles in Europe and opens up real opportunities for the signing of an agreement in the very near future. The ministers advocated the need for the speediest conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. They expressed their governments' confidence that progress in this sphere will have a favorable impact on other avenues of talks on questions of disarmament, including talks on strategic and space weapons.

The participants emphasized the imperative need to reach a Soviet-U.S. accord on the radical reduction of strategic offensive arms and the prevention of an arms race in space. They believe that observance of the ABM Treaty must be the very first step in this direction. Both ministers agree that space must be an arena not of military rivalry but of broad international cooperation for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Union and Mexico advocate the immediate ending of all nuclear weapon tests and the speediest drafting and signing of a multilateral treaty on their complete and definitive prohibition with efficient international verification, including with the use of the proposals of the six states which advanced the initiative in favor of peace and disarmament.

Both ministers again advocated the need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and also supported the creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world. In this connection they confirmed their determination to strengthen the regime of the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty).

Both sides noted the importance of supplementing efforts toward nuclear disarmament with specific measures to reduce conventional arms. The ministers advocated the speediest conclusion of an international convention banning chemical weapons. B. Sepulveda considers the decision recently adopted by the Soviet Union to cease production of chemical weapons and to begin constructing in the USSR of a special enterprise to destroy them to be a positive step in this direction.

The sides again confirmed that it is necessary to galvanize the activities of all forums and talks among states on questions of disarmament so as to make real progress there with the help of a new, dynamic approach.

E.A. Shevardnadze highly evaluated the vigorous activity of Mexico and the other countries in the Group of Six in the disarmament sphere, which makes a significant contribution to the cause of strengthening international peace and security. He voiced the hope that "the six" will continue their efforts with a view to eliminating the nuclear threat.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the Latin American countries' growing role in world affairs and their constructive contribution to preserving and strengthening peace and to the efforts to curb the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and to strengthen international law and order and confidence and cooperation among states.

When examining regional conflicts, the ministers voiced concern at their continuation and exacerbation, which have a negative effect on the world situation. They confirmed their countries' readiness to promote the search for political solutions to these conflicts acceptable to all sides on the basis of the universally recognized norms of international law.

B. Sepulveda pointed to the urgent need for more active support for initiatives for a peaceful settlement in Central America on the part of the international community. He declared that external interference, the growing foreign military presence, and the militarization of the region are undermining regional security, as well as the process of the strengthening of political institutions and the peaceful development of the countries of that region. B. Sepulveda pointed out that any way to settle the conflict must be based on respect for the principles of noninterference, coexistence, and the peoples' right to free self-determination, on the prohibition of the threat or use offorce, and on abandonment of the policy of pressuring sovereign states by means of a show of military force.

E.A. Shevardnadze highly evaluated Mexico's constructive role in the Contadora Group's activity and confirmed the Soviet Union's support for the efforts of Contadora and other Latin American countries in the search for a Latin American solution to the conflict in Central America. The USSR is ready to help to ease tension and create favorable conditions for a just political settlement in that region.

The participants confirmed their grave concern at the dangerously explosive situation in southern Africa and pointed out that it requires a just political solution. The sides condemned the racist Pretoria regime's policy of repression within the country and the use of force against neighboring states, which is the chief source of tension in the region. They urged the international community to take vigorous measures o eliminate the apartheid system in the RSA and to grant independence to Namibia without any farfetched linkages. They emphasized the need for the UN Security Council to impose comprehensive and binding sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime as soon as possible, according to Chapter VII of the organization's Charter.

The ministers voiced concern at the continuing tension in the Middle East. They emphasized the need to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the conflict on the basis of collective efforts, with the participation on an equitable basis of all the interested sides, including the PLO. In this context they advocated the holding of an international peace conference on the Middle East under UN auspices, whose convocation would be promoted by the setting up of a corresponding preparatory committee.

Both sides advocate that the Pacific region not be turned into a source of tension and an arena of military-political confrontation but become a region of lasting peace and security, in which relations of goodwill and cooperation would be developed. The ministers supported the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific and urge all nuclear powers to guarantee its status unilaterally or multilaterally. In this connection the Mexican side noted with satisfaction the Soviet Union's signing of the protocols to the Rarotonga Treaty.

During an examination of the question of the state of international economic relations the sides advocated the establishment of a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis. They pointed to the extreme need to ensure the predictability of their development and the implementation of reforms in the spheres of international trade and the currency and financial systems on the basis of the principles of all states' equality and cooperation and regard for their legitimate interests. Touching on problems of international trade, the ministers pointed to the importance of eliminating protectionist barriers and developing a trade system that will make it possible to expand exports of developing countries' commodities on most-favored-nation terms.

Special emphasis was placed on the close connection between disarmament and development. The sides attach great significance to the upcoming UN international conference on this problem, which could, in particular, tackle the elaboration of specific mechanisms for switching to development purposes part of the funds that will be released as disarmament proceeds.

Readiness to hold consultations, including at various multilateral forums, with a view to coordinating positions on the main international economic questions was mutually confirmed.

Expressing concern at the wide proliteration of drug abuse and illegal drug circulation in the world, the sides confirmed their determination to make the maximum effort on both a national and an international level in the struggle against this very dangerous social phenomenon, and in this connection they declared their support for the aims and tasks of the international conference to be convened in Vienna in June 1987 on combating the abuse and illegal circulation of drugs.

The ministers agreed to continue efforts aimed at strengthening the authority and role of the United Nations, enhancing its efficiency, and making fuller use of that organization's potential.

Both sides voiced satisfaction with the results of the Mexican foreign minister's visit to the USSR, which made a useful new contribution to strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and to consolidating peace and international security.

B. Sepulveda expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome given him and the persons accompanying him by the Soviet people and the USSR Government and conveyed the Mexican people's congratulations on the 42d anniversary of the victory in World War II.

## 'HITLERITE ACCOMPLICES' RECEIVE DEATH SENTENCE

LD111701 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Vitebsk, 11 May [TASS] -- Two former Hitlerite accomplices have been sentenced to death by firing squad by an open court in the town of Vitebsk (Soviet Belorussia). The accused are Borshchevskiy and Kotovich, repressors from the 5th Company of the 13th SD Battalion. The battalion was under the command of Second Lieutenant Junker. It was established that the traitors of the motherland, Borshchevskiy and Kotovich, joined the battalion, which was deployed in Minsk, in September 1943. They began their "military career" in the Minsk ghetto, which was set up by the Hitlerites in the very first months after the temporary occupation of Belorussia. All the Jews in Minsk were sent there, and when their systematic extermination began, the population of the ghetto was reinforced by refugees sent from other Belorussian towns, and also from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Austria. By November 1943, when the last inhabitants of the ghetto were sent to the dugouts, the number of victims totalled at least 100,000.

The repressors from 13th SD Battalion also engaged in exterminating and shooting people. Coming to a small marsh in the "Blagovshchina" woodland area they formed a cordon. The male inmates dragged from the dugouts people who had been killed by exhaust gases along the road, and threw them into large trenches. When they had finished unloading the bodies they were led to the edge of the trenches, forced to strip, and then shot at point-blank range. Those who showed signs of life were finished off. Borshchevskiy and Kotovich took an active part in these executions. They also executed Minsk prison inmates, who, on a signal from the fascists, set fire to the bodies dragged out of the ground. The traitors participated in the act of burning alive inhabitants of the Belorussian village of Tolshcha.

## PRESIDIUM ADOPTS DECISIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

### Convention on Hostages

LD110729 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0706 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Moscow, 11 May (TASS) -- By a decree of 7 May 1987, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decision on the USSR joining the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages of 18 December 1979.

### Against Apartheid in Sports

LD110906 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- By its decree of May 7, 1987, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the international convention against apartheid in sports, signed on behalf of the USSR in New York on May 16, 1986.

## 'TOP PRIORITY' ON GLASNOST, WORLD WAR II

LD100236 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 May 87

["Top Priority" program, presented by Vladimir Pozner, with Doctors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of Moscow's USA and Canada Studies Institute]

[Text] [Pozner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. This is Vladimir Pozner presenting Top Priority.

With me, as usual, on the panel are Doctors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of Moscow's USA and Canada Studies Institute. We record this Top Priority on the eve of Victory Day, victory in Europe. Now we all remember it was 9 May 1945. There have been, as usual in this country, a great many articles, a lot said on television and written in the papers about Victory Day, which is understandable when you look back to what happened then, to the 20 million lives that were lost, to the enormous sacrifice and heroism of the Soviet people.

But this year there has been a new twist to what has been said. I was watching a television program the other day with the participation of several well known contemporary Soviet writers; and one of them, looking back on the history of the war -- or rather, shall we say, on the official history of the war -- was saying that once upon a time the view was that we won the war thanks to Stalin. Everything was Stalin, and he said, yes it's true that many people died with Stalin's name on their lips, and he did play an important role. But of course it would be wrong to say, as we did then, that it was only because of Stalin that we won the war. He also made the point that perhaps we lost as many people as we did because of some of the mistakes tht Stalin committed. Then he said later we began to talk about, officially again, the role of Nikita Khrushchev in winning the war; and although he certainly was an important ranking general in those years...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] A rather political general.

[Pozner] That's correct, yes. Nevertheless, and he did play a role, it would be, of course, wrong to kind of put him out as one of the most important contributors to the Soviet victory; and yet that was the way it was done. And then, after Khrushchev, Leonid Brezhnev became a very important figure in winning the war -- specifically [in] a certain area of the Soviet Union where indeed he fought, where he was very active. So what this writer was saying was that very often politics have had the effect of changing official history. And he was saying that if we talk about glasnost, about openness, about telling history the way it is, then of course we have to change our approach to all of this. So with that introduction to today's Top Priority, I would like to ask you to think about and to discuss the issue of openness, glasnost, not only in our domestic affairs, but in international affairs.

[Bogdanov] In any case, you know Victory Day. It's a victory day, you know, it's the fact that you cannot write off, you cannot cross [off], and there's one big and immortal truth in that, if you like, that people who won this war, people as a whole...

[Pozner, interrupting] You mean the people. [Pozner emphasizes word "the"]

[Bogdanov] Yes, I mean that -- the people. And of course you have leaders, you have their role: Big, medium, small, and things like that. And now, in the period of glasnost, of openness, and in the period of truth we have an opportunity to really to analyze, to assert the real history. Since we have a generation -- generation happily still alive -- present in, on the scene, you know, which played a role in all that with their own understanding and with their own experience of, of the past, on one hand. On the other hand you have a younger generation which is not connected by any, you know, memories -- I mean personal experience, personal memories with the past. So, I mean to say then, the truth, what we call the truth, is lying somewhere...

[Pozner, interrupting] Between the two?

[Bogdanov] Between the two. Maybe I'm wrong. That's my feeling.

[Pozner] Well, let me ask Dr Plekhanov then: I think you'd have to agree that politics will often have their impact on history. And if we look at it from another angle, you will see that in the West, the role of the Soviet Union, which was initially acknowledged as being the leading role, and back during the war years there was not a leader in the world -- be it Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, Charles de Gaulle -- who did not acknowledge that indeed it was the Soviet Union that broke the back of the Wehrmacht and the Nazi war machine. Today...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Like General Douglas MacArthur said in 1943, the future of the world depends on the might of the Red Army.

[Pozner] All right, now with the deterioration of relations between the Soviet Union and the Western countries after the war, gradually we've come to a point where many young people don't even know in the United States that the Soviet Union was an ally of the United States. And at any rate, in the history books the role of the Soviet Union has been played down incredibly, you would almost think the Soviet Union did nothing important. So acknowledge -- but let's not look to the West, let's not point our fingers over there, let's look at ourselves -- do you feel that we in this country have sometimes played around with history if we look at the war in itself and what I just said earlier? And do you think that we're coming to a point now where there can be such a thing as at least an attempt to be objective in history, because Dr Bogdanov says what is the truth? Jesus Christ on the cross also asked what is the truth. That's a question nobody knows the real answer to, but we still do know when we're lying, don't we?

[Plekhanov] Right, well, you know, it's a tricky question, and I'm talking with all seriousness.

[Pozner] Yes.

[Plekhanov] I recall a Persian proverb. It comes from way back in the maybe 14th century. They said, what is history? History is the mirror of the past and a lesson for the present. Now you look at the mirror, imagine yourself looking at the mirror. What do you pay attention to? At one time you pay attention to the fact that you're balding: My God, I'm balding. You don't (?have to look) at anything else.

[Bogdanov] You don't mean me, of course... [sentence unfinished]

[Plekhanov] No, no, No. [laughter]

[Pozner] No, and he doesn't mean me either.

[Plekhanov] I mean myself, because I am balding.

[Pozner] All right.

[Plekhanov] And then, then you (?notice that) oh, my God, my complexion is not -- I'm somewhat pale, maybe I have a temperature.

What I have in mind is: each generation looks upon history with a special inquisitive look. It tries to be objective, too, as best it can, but it also tries to get those things out of history to magnify those features of history which fit the historical requirements of a given moment. So I happen to believe that absolute objectivity is something like a distant horizon toward which we are striving, and each generation probably comes closer, although some generations make steps back from that horizon. But still, you see, [the] meaning of history continues, the final meaning of history continues to elude us. Now after this broad generalization I would like to say an important thing, that well, of course, we must be absolutely objective and truthful and bold in addressing history. In trying not to forget names, not to write names out of history, not to whitewash history, because history is a very complex business. And if we need -- we do need the truth now in this country, in this society. And I think the world needs it at this moment very much because we need some really big changes in the world to prevent it from being, destroying itself. And in that sense, history is very useful, very important.

[Bogdanov] By the way, I'm sorry Sergey, interrupting you, I quite agree with you that that history in that sense is very important. For instance, there is one truth which is to my mind number one objective, important, and very very much, you know, indicative for the future: that we got this victory together.

[Pozner] Yes.

[Plekhanov] That's right.

[Bogdanov] That was the common victory over the common enemy. It's another truth, as you put it already, that there is a lot of distortion of history. That, that very important part of the history of the Second World War -- And I believe that the D-Day is just a case to remind, to first of all to all of us and to our listeners over there -- that, (?guy), that was our common victory. We have it already in our history.

[Pozner] That's right.

[Bogdanov] That's our historical experience when we went beyond all our differences.

[Pozner] Yeah, yeah, which were very great.

[Bogdanov] Which were very great, you know.

[Pozner] Perhaps greater than now.

[Bogdanov] But perhaps...

[Pozner, interrupting] In some way.

[Bogdanov] Perhaps in some way.

[Pozner] Right.

[Bogdanov] It, isn't it -- is it historical truth, Vladimir?

[Pozner] That is certainly historical truth, certainly.

[Plekhanov] Right, talking about the new way of looking at our history, which we're trying now, I think it is important to compare the various versions of the, of that alliance. Now, if you read some history books it would seem that, well, despite the fact that we and the Americans were on the same side, the Americans were just waiting to gang up on us, that they were really allied with us against Hitler despite themselves.

[Pozner] Excuse me, you're talking about history books written in the Soviet Union at this point?

[Plekhanov] Yeah, I'm, I'm talking about some Soviet [words indistinct]

[Pozner] Yes, right, right.

[Plekhanov] There are other more objective histories which realize that there was a possibility of a lesser level of confrontation after the war than the confrontation that we have after 1945. And the Cold War did not just start by turning on some tap. There was really a significant shift.

[Bogdanov] (?By Truman).

[Plekhanov] By the Truman administration. But it was a process, the action-reaction process. And if we really are serious about historical experience and if we want to study how and why these two nations can shift over from cooperation in a vital area to confrontation, we must be objective about the roles of both sides. So I think that now we have this trend in our historical studies which is aimed at the very careful and objective analysis of those events. How we came to be allies against Hitler; why the alliance, why our allied relations, if you will, gave way to a very acute confrontation in the Cold War. Was the Cold War that inevitable? Was it inevitably, was it inevitable that it should be so sharp and bring us so close to the brink? I think those are very vital questions.

[Pozner] Looking at the Western evalution, I think another point that might come up probably some day is the whole story of the Soviet-German pact, which in the West is consistently thrown in our face as being a sign of a deal between the commies and the Nazis, whereas in reality -- and this has been acknowledged by some very top historians in the West as well -- we were basically forced into that pact. We had no choice but to go for it because we knew that the Western side was not interested in joining us in any kind of coalition against the Nazis; and we simply had to live a little bit longer before going to war. Getting back to our own side of it, the war for us is a tragic, while a heroic, story. It's certainly a tragic story. There were many mistakes that were committed, as we know, we've known for a long time -- the strategic and tactical mistakes that were made during the first phase of the war. Do you think the time has come when we can now approach this very painful subject in an honest way and try to evaluate it?

[Bogdanov] Let me, Vladimir, let me be quite frank with you.

[Pozner] Yes, please do, by all means.

[Bogdanov] You know, I still believe that that should be the job of the next generation. If we are talking, if we are talking of the real historical...

[Pozner, interrupting] When you say the next generation, you mean...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] I mean that generation...

[Pozner, interrupting] Those who aren't (?yet) born?

[Bogdanov] Not, not, not that. But I mean very much separated, you know, at least by two, three, maybe four decades from the event, you know, because I do not believe that people -- for instance, myself -- I belong to that, to that crowd, too. I'm not able because I'm mentally, you know, (?emotionally), even emotionally, I'm back in that period and I have my own emotions, sometimes prevailing over my...

[Pozner, interrupting] So what you're saying is...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] I mean that people very much involved, they can write something, you know, like personal -- let me put it that way -- personal recollections, with very subjective, quite naturally. But they should not write a kind of a history.

[Pozner] You're saying that to write this kind of story you have to be somehow detached from it?

[Bogdanov] Yes, yes, Vladimir, yes, that is...

[Pozner, interrupting] Your generation, my generation, any a little bit younger are not yet prepared to do that.

[Bogdanov] No, I'm not prepared to do that.

[Pozner] All right. Do you thik it is necessary, Dr Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] Necessary what?

[Pozner] To produce this kind of history, a more detached, perhaps less passionate, but also more accurate?

[Plekhanov] I, I think that it's about time that we did it. In fact, in the late fifties...

[Bogdanov] Sergey, don't you mean that we have already enough intellectual resources?

[Pozner] To do the job?

[Bogdanov] To do the job now, today, tomorrow, day after tomorrow. That's my question to you.

[Plekhanov] On my bookshelf there is a history of the Second World War published by the Ministry of Defense of the Soviet Union in 1965 and I, right there in 1965, it was written by a bunch of top generals. And I think the minister of defense of the time was the editor.

And there at the very start of the book, before they discuss the start of the war, they talk about purges in the army, and how it weakened the Army, and how it really beheaded the army, and you know, that the most professional, the best prepared officers, some of them, were simply removed, and I think that that development, that fact can be faced now. I see no reason why we can't talk about that.

[Pozner] [Words indistinct] we need a political climate that is conducive to an open discussion where the different views can be set forth and looked at. Now basically that's...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Yeah, yeah, yeah of course, well, well.

[Plekhanov] But I tend to agree with Dr Bogdanov on the -- it's one thing to say: well, this number of people were slaughtered. But when you go into the deeper meaning of that, you need really a more detached view, you need to stand off, stand aside from history and say: This was the period, let me look at it from the vantage point of the ages, without preconceptions, without personal recollections. And to do that, to do that you need glasnost.

[Bogdanov] Glasnost: that's the key to the whole business, yes.

[Pozner] Let me make a few concluding remarks before we sign off. One is that I agree with both of you when you say you have to distance yourself from any events of any magnitude to really understand it, to look at it. And I agree there, especially when that concerns the war. As the Russians say, when you're face to face, you can't see the face. Obviously you have to move back a little bit. But why are we doing this? Why do we look to the truth? Why do we need it? Not because it's abstract, because the truth in my opinion is always very concrete -- in particular, when we speak about the war, the concrete truth [is] that, thanks to the Soviet Union the world was saved from Nazi slavery, and that this is a great day of victory that we should always remember, all of us, because we are all living thanks to that victory.

It was also, of course, an Allied victory. But in addition to that, you look to the truth to learn a lesson and one of the lessons would be: Never again have a war. And another of the lessons would be: Never again allow ourselves to make the kinds of mistakes that we made. So, the truth has a special value of its own, even if the answers are sometimes painful and difficult. We have to look for them, because we want a good future. And at that, on that note, let me end this edition of Top Priority and invite you to join us a week from today at the same time.

## REPORTS, DECISIONS OF UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

### Shcherbitskiy Addresses Plenum

AU080858 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Apr 87 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on speech V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 25 April 1987 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: "Deepening Restructuring, Hastening the Pace of Production" -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades:

First of all, allow me to call your attention to the most recent important political events.

The new constructive peace proposals brought forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Prague and during the meetings with the U.S. secretary of state and congressmen in Moscow met with support everywhere on the part of the Soviet people, and aroused great interest in the international public. In consistently increasing efforts to implement the foreign political line drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress, our party and the Soviet state have launched a new peace offensive and have firmly kept the initiative in their hands.

Important tasks and assessments of the progress made in restructuring have been laid down in the CPSU Central Committee's May Day slogans, in M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the 20th All-Union Komsomol Congress, and in N.I. Ryzhkov's report on the 117th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin. These documents have oriented party organizations toward shifting the center of their entire work so as to accomplish practical tasks for restructuring and accelerating, and to find additional reserves for fulfilling the plan.

According to the general opinion, the first item on our plenum's agenda was discussed precisely from this point of view. The Central Committee members made a number of serious critical remarks and business-like proposals. These remarks and proposals will be examined.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy then made some remarks on the item under discussion.

As is known, he said, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministes found it expedient to subordinate contracting ministries directly to republic-level organs. This has obligated us in many respects, and has sharply increased our responsibility for the technical level of capital construction and for putting production capacities and facilities into operation on schedule.

However, Comrade P.Ye. Yesipenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Comrade V.I. Ananyev, Ukrainian Gosplan deputy chairman, are slow and still have not assumed full purposeful control over the activity of the republic's Ministry of Construction. Even provisional regulations concerning the rights and obligations of this ministry have still not been approved. Comrades A.P. Lyashko and V.A. Masol must more rapidly restructure the work of the Council of Ministers and Gosplan apparatus which should assume more responsibility for shaping the plan for capital construction, responsibility for balancing in the plan the resources and capacities of construction and assembly organizations. Otherwise we will find it difficult to correct the shortcomings referred to in the speeches by Comrades V.P. Matviyenko, A.K. Minchenko, A.K. Podolskiy. P.Ye. Yesipenko, and others.

As noted, in the 1st quarter builders coped with the plans for putting fixed production assets, houses, schools, preschool establishments, polyclinics, and clubs into service.

However, when one takes a closer look, this only amounts to 3-12 percent of the annual plan. The main load has been planned for the 4th quarter. This means conditions for a last-minute rush are already being created. This is why the utmost must be done to put production facilities into operation ahead of schedule, and to pay particular attention to the most important projects under the state plan. Out of the 211 such projects, 198 have to be put into operation.

The first task confronting builders is to correct the omissions and to ensure that the 2-years tasks of the 5-year period for the construction of the facilities of the /machine building complex/ are accomplished.

Certainly, this task is complex. In the current year, the republic is expected to spend more than R2 billion on the construction of machine building enterprises, and to put into operation fixed assets worth as much. Construction and assembly works fell short of the 1st-quarter plan by 3 percent, for the most part through the fault of Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, and Poltava Oblasts. A particularly unsatisfactory situation has emerged in the construction of the Uman agricultural machine building plant in Cherkassy Oblast, the Kolomyya agricultural machine building plant in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, and the "Red Star" association in Kirovograd Oblast.

The construction of machine building complex facilities should be taken under personal control by leaders of the appropriate ministries and obkom first secretaries. It is also essential to pose questions which must be settled in union ministries and departments.

The situation in the construction of facilities /for social purposes/ is also very disturbing. Thus, Voroshilovgrad and Rovno Oblasts fell short of the quarterly plan for housing construction. Houses paut into service in Kiev, Cherkassy, Ivano-Frankovsk, and Sumy Oblasts only amounted to 3-6 percent of the annual plan. A similar situation has also emerged under the Ukrainian Agricultural Construction Committee [Ukragrostroy]. Through the lack of appropriate control on the party of oblispolkoms, a shortfall has been incurred in the construction of cooperative houses in Odessa, Donetsk, and Kharkov Oblasts.

Party obkoms and oblispolkoms; Comrade Ministers V.P. Salo and V.Z. Borisovskiy; and Comrade N.A. Pylnikov, chairman of the Ukrainian Agricultural Committee, must establish stiff control over the progress made in the construction of every facility for housing and civil purposes.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on by touching upon some other topical tasks.

The results of the work carried out by the republic's national economy in the 1st quarter have been published. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has found them unsatisfactory. The industry of only two union republics, including the Ukrainian SSR, fell short of the targets for commodity production. The republic's national economy as a whole fell short of the targets for profits and prime costs.

The performance of machine building enterprises was particularly poor. It fell short of the production plan by R263 million. These enterprises are accountable for two-thirds of the arrears in supplies. Since the beginning of the year, machine builders have fallen short of the supply targets by 3,500 tractors, more than 1,500 freight cars, 93,000 television receivers, 45,000 refrigerators, and many other items.

There were various reasons for the shortfalls incurred in a number of national economic branches, particularly in January. But the main ones were that many collectives were poorly prepared for work under the new conditions of management, for the requirements of state acceptance, and for contract supplies. The situation was also aggravated by the fact that many enterprises and associations were inadequately prepared for work in the winter season.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government are particularly disturbed by the fact that, notwithstabding the increase achieved by the end of the quarter in the pace of production and labor productivity, arrears are being overcome slowly.

In March, not one ministry or department met the schedule endorsed by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium for compensating for arrears. Moreover, at the enterprises of the Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, as well as of the Ministries of the Coal Industry and of Local Industry, the arrears have even increased. Unfortunately, in April at a number of metallurgical combines, at most machine building plants, and in construction the things have not been going the way we would have liked, and the arrears have virtually not been shrinking.

For this reason the main task continues to be /to redouble efforts to correct omissions and to assume the rhythm of the annual plan./

Calculations show that for this purpose industry must, this year, step up production at a monthly rate of 4.3 percent compared with the planned annual 3.6 percent. In the immediate future, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Communist Party Central Committee Politburo will examine measures aimed at ensuring the necessary growth rates.

The task is difficult, but feasible. After all, in March this index amounted to 6.3 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1986. To accomplish this task, particular efforts are required on the part of party committees, administrative and economic organs in Rovno, Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye, Donetsk, Nikolayev, Kharkov, and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts. The shortfall of the plan incurred by industrial enterprises in the aforesaid oblasts is the largest. It is essential, along with the appropriate ministries and departments, to have a close look at the state of affairs at enterprises that fall short of the targets, and to fix deadlines for achieving the levels planned for each production unit and item. Additional measures must also be taken to put a firm step to eyewash and book doctoring practices.

The republic's ministries and departments are expected to make /full use of the possibilities offered by the new methods of management./ After all, although intensity in the economy increased and the habitual scheme of control changed, the apparatus of a number of ministries proved to be unable to effectively and timely influence the situation in the branch. Thus, for example, in the Ukrainian Coal Industry Ministry, outlays for the output of production significantly exceeded the plan, and the volume of production declined by nearly 2 percent compared with the 1st quarter of 1986. Every fifth light industry enterprise violated contract discipline. As a result, production supplies to consumers fell short of the target by R57 million. The plan for profits was not fulfilled. The ministry has not properly reacted to this. Comrades G.G. Nikitenko, minister, and Comrade G.V. Dzis, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, must without any delay take practical steps to remedy the situation. Otherwise the financial situation of enterprises working under the conditions of autonomous financing and self-recoupment may prove to be difficult.

It is also disturbing, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that at enterprises switched over to economic accountability and autonomous financing, on the whole, the pace of increasing the volume of commodity production and labor productivity was slower than in the corresponding period of 1986. The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, and departments must immediately examine the situation at every enterprise operating under the new conditions, and must help them apply economic levers. Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretaries and department chiefs are expected to more thoroughly scrutinize the process of transition to the new management conditions, to demand from ministerial and departmental leaders stricter accounts for their effective application, and to boost the influence of party committees on the accomplishment of outstanding tasks.

It is completely evident that, if /transport services/ were properly prepared for work under winter conditions, outlays in the republic's economy would have been significantly smaller. In this respect, serious shortfalls were incurred -- particularly on the Donetsk railroad -- and their effects have thus far not been eliminated. Arrears in fulfilling the freight transportation plan by railroads alone have exceeded 20 million tons. The stocks of raw and other materials at enterprises -- particularly at electric power stations and metallurgical combines -- fell below the norms and continue to fall. At the same time, millions of tons of coal, iron ore, and construction freight are waiting for transportation. All this is literally shaking many enterprises. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Railroads have worked out and approved immediate steps to compensate for the shortfall incurred. The Central Committee has requested Comrade A.Z. Khomich, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, as well as leaders of railroads, ministries, and departments to take these steps within the strictest deadlines.

Both party committees and economic organs /must draw the most serious conclusions from the lessons of last winter./ The bottlenecks are well-known. It is essential to set about eliminating them immediately.

The speaker noted that stoppages in the complementing supplies of raw and other materials also had to affect the /quality of production./ The plan for high-quality production was only fulfilled 89 percent. Even commodities bearing the "N" mark frequently have to be rejected, as happened at the Nikolayev and the Chernovtsky knitwear associations, the Donetsk footwear association, the Berdichev garment factory, and at a number of other enterprises.

It is absolutely impossible to tolerate the infringements of standards in the production of foodstuffs. Such infringements have been revealed in the current year at many enterprises that have been checked in the system of the State Agro-Industrial Committee and the Ukrainian Union of Consumers societies. In recent times, complaints about the quality of bread and bread products have also become more frequent. Breaches of technology were revealed at a number of bakeries under the Ukrainian Ministry of Grain Products, and particularly under consumer societies. It is essential to increase the responsibility of enterprise leaders and specialists for the observance of the norms, and in each case to bring those who have messed up to account. Leaders of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Ministry of Grain Products, the Ukrainian Union of Consumers Societies , as well as Comrades Yu.A. Kolomiyets, I.I. Shmatolyan, and S.V. Litvinenko personally, must take all steps necessary to ensure that products supplied to the consumer are only of high quality.

Winter and spring have also brought corrections in the republic's agro-industrial complex. Our main task in this area is, notwithstanding the complex state of winter crops in a number of oblasts, to bring the overall yield of grain in the current year to 50.5 million metric tons as envisaged under the 5-year plan.

Is this task practicable? Calculations made by scientists and specialists and the experience of front-ranking collectives show that it is practicable, although not easy. Despite the fact that the spring field campaign is now very late scientists and experienced agronomists believe this does not directly endanger the yield.

What particularly matters now is to make use of all possibilities to increase the yields of the winter crops sown, particularly wheat, whose area cultivated by intensive technologies amounts to 80 percent of the total. Last year, 1,250 kolhozes and sovkhozes gathered 45-50 or more quintals of wheat per intensively cultivated hectare. This is the yield which should become a norm for each farm.

Under conditions this year, spring crops, particularly corn, are determinant for the overall grain output. Our goal has been defined: to bring in 12 million metric tons of corn. This is possible. The recent Dnepropetrovsk Obkom plenum set the tasks: relying on good experience, to make an effort to obtain 1.5 million metric tons of corn grain this year, or 38-40 quintals per each of the 400,000 hectares. This is the attitude which should also be assumed by other oblasts of the republic, which are also experienced in obtaining stable high yields of this crop. Certainly, to accomplish the task, intensive technology must be applied on the entire area assigned to corn for grain, and the possibilities of collective, family, and individual contracting must be fully used. Naturally enough, the utmost has also to be done to obtain high yields of other spring crops, above all barley.

It is also important, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, to radically change our attitude toward /sunflowers./ The plans for purchasing sunflower seeds have systematically been underfulfilled. But the republic's share in the country's total sunflower seed procurements amounts to about a half. Well then, there is no one to compensate for our arrears.

More attention must also be paid to crops with oil contents as high as soybean and rape.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has recently approved measures to meet the country's needs for vegetable oil. They envisage a significant increase in motivating kolkhozes and sovkhozes to step up the production of oil-bearing crops by means of intensive technologies. The new conditions must be used to increase the procurements of oil-bearing seeds at least by 15-20 percent.

The next task of importance is to ensure that the production and procurements of /stockbreeding produce further increase and their supplies to the population improve./

The 1st quarter plans for the procurement of animals and poultry, meat and milk, were overfulfilled. Compared with the corresponding period in 1986, in the 3 and 1/2 months the procurements of meat increased 9 percent, and those of milk, 4 percent. This has allowed market stocks to increase.

However, an analysis shows that, in many oblasts, the situation in stockbreeding is still disturbing. Thus, because of the declining average daily gains in cattle and pig weight, the overall gains in weight in the republic have dropped 4 percent compared with 1986, while in Korovograd Oblast they have dropped 28 percent, in Voroshilovgrad Oblast 20 percent, in Nikolayev, Odessa, and Dnepropetrovsk, 11-14 percent. Consequently, meat resources for the next period are shrinking. In recent times, the productivity of milking herds has also declined. In 11 oblasts, daily milk yields have sunk below the 1986 level.

On the whole, the stock wintering season is being completed in a very intense way. The main cause of this is the shortage of feed. What can one say about stockbreeding intensification, for example, in Kirovograd Oblast where cattle are now feeding predominantly on straw and ensilaged dry corn stalks? As a result of this practice, milk yields have declined, and the average daily gains in cattle weight in the first quarter dropped by one-third, and those of pigs, by more than 40 percent. The obkom bureau under Comrade N.I. Samilyk, and the oblispolkom under Comrade V.I. Zheliba are expected to remedy the situation and to organize matters in the current year so as to provide every kolkhoz and sovkhoz with sufficient high-quality coarse and juicy feed.

The same fully applies to all oblasts, but particularly to Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye, Odessa, and a number of other oblasts in which, early in April, the remaining stocks of juicy feed were much smaller than last year, and at many farms they were not available at all. The latter farms must, as they say, go with an outstretched hand to the neighbors. However, it is quite obvious one cannot keep sitting in the chair of a dependent for a long time -- both figuratively and literally.

To make a long story short, party committee secretaries, chairmen of executive committees, and leaders of agro-industrial organs have to attend to both grain and feed production, as they say, every day and every hour as their first and foremost task.

Now all the measures possible must be taken everywhere to utilize the remaining feed resources rationally and with a maximum return. This must be said because, for example, Zakarpatskaya Oblast (Comrades G.I. Bandrovskiy and M.M. Malevanik) has significantly more feed than last year, but milk yields and gains in eight are smaller. In Zhitomir, Sumy, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts there is also more but the productivity from fattening cattle has declined. This is explainable by mismanagement and poor control over the performance of stockbreeding farms.

Tasks confronting the agro-industrial complex are numerous, and at the same time not easy. But they must be accomplished, because they most directly affect the interests of every family, of every man.

The same applies to /trade and consumer services/ in which things are a long way from going well. In the 1st quarter, commodity turnover fell short of the plan by more than R760 million, including in March, by R413 million. Not even one single oblast met the plan. The targets for payable services were only met in Kiev City, in Nikolayev, Khmelnitskiy, and Chernovtsy Oblasts. As a result of this, there were delays in paying wages, as well as in disbursing funds for the maintenance and development of sociocultural institutions. All that resulted from the fact that leaders of the republic's Council of Ministers, oblispolkoms, Ministry of Trade, Union of Consumers Societies, Ministry of Finance, and other ministries and departments proved unable to increase budget revenues and to improve trade, particularly in the winter season.

More pains must be taken daily to fulfill the commodity turnover plan, to step up the production of goods, and to offer more services. Last March the Ukrainian Council of Ministers set tasks for each ministry, department, and oblast for above-plan production of goods and payable services, and in the immediate future it will examine proposals made by oblispolkoms concerning additional measures to be taken to provide commodities for retail turnover. All enterprises, irrespective of their subordination, are expected to do the utmost to take these measures without fail.

In this respect, an important role can and should be played by cooperative societies which are now being newly formed for consumer services, public catering, and the manufacture of goods. Early in April, in the republic there were 170 cooperative societies of this type, and by the end of the year their number will exceed 1,000.

However, some ministries and oblispolkoms have been very slow to develop this work. Can one consider it as normal that in the system of the Ministry of Local Industry there are only 2 cooperative societies, in the system of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, 4, and that in 10 oblasts not even a single society of this type has thus far been created under the Ukrainian Union of Consumer Societies. [paragraph continues]

Apparently, Comrades Yu.A. Bondar, V.D. Ploshchenko, and S.V. Litvinenko are simply at loggerheads with the feeling of innovation, with life's demands. The same also applies to leaders of Vinnitsa, Sumy, Khmelnitskiy, and some other oblispolkoms.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy particularly emphasized that it is precisely the soviets of people's deputies that bore direct responsibility for meeting the population's demands on their territories for commodities and services, including having responsibility for compensating for revenues which have shrunk as a result of the restricted sales of alcoholic beverages. The measures taken in the republic in the struggle against drunkenness made it possible to reduce the sales of wine and vodka by 35 percent in 1986, and by 30 percent in the 1st quarter of the current year. This is good. But the struggle against drunkeness has not always been reinforced by educational and preventive measures. As a result, in the 1st quarter of the current year the sales of sugar in the republic increased, particularly in Vinnitsa, Kiev, Kirovograd, Chernovtsy, Cherkassy, and Sumy Oblasts. No doubt, this is due to the reduced incentives given [in kind, i.e. sugar] to sugar beet growers. But there are also other causes. The most important is the growth of moonshining. This is why the most urgent steps must be taken to intensify the struggle against this evil, to mobilize the public and administrative organs, and to fully use the strength of our laws.

At the end V.V. Shcherbitskiy tackled some problems concerning /organizational and ideological work./

The republic's communists are now holding party committee plenums and meetings to discuss concrete steps which must be taken to accomplish the tasks set bythe CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum. Plenums have already been held in 15 obkoms, in Kiev Gorkom, in many other gorkoms and raykoms. Obkom plenums were attended by Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, by CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee members. Most plenums discussed problems in a truly profound and constructive way. The number of speakers was larger than before.

A departure from the existing stereotypes was particularly obvious in criticism "from below" which was sharp and well-defined. The conclusions which must be drawn from decisions concerning Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, and Lvov Obkoms were discussed everywhere. In this regard, the situation in respective party organizations was examined in adherence to principles, and proposals were made to prevent shortcomings in the future. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and departments were also criticized. Serious complaints were lodged concerning the Council of Ministers, as well as about many republic and union ministries and departments. These complaints must be generalized and sent to those concerned.

At the same time, there were also a number of shortcomings in the manner the plenums were prepared and held. Some accountability reports lacked an analytical attitude, and insufficiently highlighted the activity of obkoms as organs of political leadership in accomplishing the tasks set to accelerate socioeconomic development. Omissions were frequently merely stated, but their causes were not revealed, and no proposals were made to eliminate them. The first experience in restructuring organizational and educational work was insufficiently highlighted. There were also personal accountability reports [samootchety] which referred to difficulties and immediate problems only in passing. Some draft decisions were too declarative and unspecified, and this had to be operatively remedied.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy called attention to the fact that the mass media still did not always convey the business-like spirit of the discussions on the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum, and poorly linked the work performed in oblasts with the tasks set by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee March Plenum.

All this must be taken into consideration in preparing and holding the forthcoming obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums, as well as the coming elections to the soviets of people's deputies. The latter political campaign has now reached a highly responsible stage — the nomination of candidate deputies. The very first days of the campaign proved to be marked with serious shortcomings. For example, some electoral meetings in Popelnyanskiy Rayon, Zhitomir Oblast, and in a number of rayons in Lvov Oblast discussed merely one and not several candidates. As a rule, this was the case wherever enterprise or farm leaders were nominated.

In the electoral campaign, attention must be concentrated on concrete organizational and political educational work conducted directly in labor collectives and in living quarters. It is essential to display even more persistence in orienting our entire propaganda work toward people, to display even more energy in purging this work of idle talk, formalism, and obsolete patterns. A contribution toward this should also be made by the discussions held in party and Komsomol organizations, as well as in labor collectives on the CPSU Central Committee draft main guidelines for restructuring the system of the working people's political and economic training.

/In preparations for a worthy welcome to the 70th anniversary of the Great October, the republic's working people have pledged to supply additional industrial production worth R375 million./

A weighty contribution toward fulfilling the pledge was made during the Leninist communist subbotnik. More than 29 million people participated in it. The value of commodity output totaled R243 million, and that of performed contract works, R43 million. More than R36 million earned by the participants in the subbotnik were assigned for the construction of social and cultural facilities.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are called upon to take advantage of the labor enthusiasm of the masses to make maximum use of internal reserves and of the intensive factors of growth. Everyone must realize that the advanced line of restructuring is now running across every shop and kolkhoz team, across scientific research laboratories and classrooms, across associations and ministries, that is, across every area where our people are busy.

/The success of accelerating depends on enterprising and efficient work performed by everyone in his or her sector./ The first and foremost task of all party organizations in the republic is to create an atmosphere of creativity and responsibility everywhere.

## New Arbiter Appointed

AU112011 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 May 87 p 1

["A Decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Yuriy Gennadiyevich Matveyev Ukrainian SSR chief arbiter.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium

City of Kiev, 4 May, 1987

Born in 1940, Comrade Yu.G. Matveyev is a Russian, a CPSU member since 1965, has a higher education, is a doctor in juridical sciences, and a professor. Having graduated from the Kiev State University, he was Kiev Oblast state arbiter, and for 8 years was on the staff of the UNESCO Secretariat. Since 1973, he has worked as a scientist and a lecturer. Since 1983, he has been department chief and dean of the juridical faculty at the T.G. Shevchenko State University in Kiev.

## Arbitration Measures

AU112009 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 May 87 p 1

["A decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1 -- To transform the State Arbitration under the Ukrainian Council of Ministers into the Ukrainian SSR State Arbitration;

2 -- To transform state arbitration under oblispolkoms and Kiev Gorispolkom into oblast and Kiev city state arbitrations.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

City of Kiev, 4 May 1987.

## Decision on Construction

AU051401 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Apr 87 pp 1-2

["Decision of a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on the Work Performed by the Ukrainian Ministries of Construction and of Installation and Special Construction to Restructure Management and the Economic Mechanism in Conformity With the 27th CPSU Congress Directives, and to Organize the Implementation of the Construction Program in 1987"]

[Text] In conformity with the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum, management in the republic's most important economic branches is being reorganized, and the levers of the new economic mechanism are being brought into operation. The number of collectives operating steadily, supplying high-quality products, and vigorously reequipping production is growing.

Owing to the measures taken, in March and April of the current year a number of important sectors overcame the lag incurred since the beginning of the year in fulfilling the plans. Most labor collectives are working rhythmically and in a well-organized manner, and are restructuring not by words, but by deeds.

However, the 3-month plan for the main indexes as a whole was not fulfilled. Industry fell short of the target for selling products and for contract obligations. The situation in the metallurgical and the chemical industries, and at machine building and transport enterprises is particularly complex.

Notwithstanding the fact that the republic's builders fulfilled the quarterly plan for putting fixed assets, houses, schools, polyclinics, and other social facilities into service, the situation within construction did not meet the present requirements. Plans for contract works and labor productivity were not fulfilled. In a number of oblasts the construction of facilities in the social area continue to proceed in an unsatisfactory manner, and allocations for housing construction were not utilized. The practice of dispersing funds among many projects has not been overcome completely.

This is evidence the restructuring of the national economy, including the construction complex, has been progressing too slowly, many leaders have been poorly adopting the new methods of management, and they have not prepared themselves for work under conditions of increased exactingness, economic accountability, self-recoupment and self-financing.

Having examined the reports delivered by Comrades V.P. Salo and V.Z. Borisovskiy, Ukrainian ministers, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum notes that the boards and the party committees of the Ukrainian Ministries of Construction and of Installation and Special Construction have worked to restructure management and the economic mechanism in construction, to boost plan and production discipline, and to increase the cadres' responsibility for the matter at hand. In 1986 two republic contracting ministries were merged into one single Ukrainian Ministry of Construction; a number of local production links were amalgamated; the structure of the central apparatus was put in order; and the number of personnel in this apparatus was cut by one-third. In the current year steps have been taken to perfect the structure of the apparatus of the Ukrainian Ministry of Installation and Special Construction.

At the same time work carried out to restructure these ministries has still been insufficiently energetic and purposeful, has still been perfunctory, and poor use has been made of the possibilities envisaged by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to improve control over the country's construction complex and to perfect the economic mechanism. Substantial shortcomings have been incurred in organizational work performed to implement the 1987 program. The Ukrainian Ministry of Construction fell short of the 1st-quarter 1987 plan for putting facilities into service; a decline was permitted, compared with the corresponding period of 1986, in the volume of completed construction works; and labor productivity has not been growing. Approximately 70 percent of combines and trusts fell short of the planned targets. The largest arrears have been incurred at machine building, ferrous metallurgical, and mineral fertilizer projects. The Ukrainian Ministry of Installation and Special Construction has fallen short of the targets planned for contract works at a number of highly important capacities, and has incurred significant arrears in the supply of structural metal parts to many projects which are soon to be commissioned.

Serious omissions in work performed by the ministries in the first quarter of the current year resulted from unsatisfactory preparation for the winter season, from slow progress in completing projects launched before 1987, from poor organization of labor, and from insufficient concentration of material and labor resources on the main sectors. Workers in the apparatus of the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction still have not given up the obsolete method of management by administrative orders; for the most part they have been settling current problems, and in essence they have been substituting for local leaders. [paragraph continues]

Grass-roots organizations are still being flooded with many orders, instructions, and other documents which hamper the initiative of functionaries. At the same time measures as important as increasing the capacities of contracting organizations, strengthening their own production base, applying the achievements of scientific-technological progress and advanced experience, reducing material consumption, and improving the quality of construction are being overlooked.

Specialists in the apparatus of the Ukrainian Ministries of Construction and of Installation and Special Construction are still giving combines and trusts insufficient practical assistance in switching over to economic methods of management, economic accountability, and autonomous financing; in consolidating their rights and independence; in fostering collective contracting; and in strengthening contract obligations.

The ministries' leaders, particularly those of the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction, do not pay appropriate attention to the selection, distribution, and education of cadres, and are not strict enough in making functionaries accountable for discharging their official duties and for improving their professional skill. At many projects the standards of labor discipline are low, and the turnover of cadres is high. The way of settling problems concerning improvements in working and living conditions for builders is unsatisfactory.

The ministries' party committees are still exerting insufficient influence on restructuring the activity of the apparatus, and on increasing the Communists' responsibility for accomplishing the tasks confronting branches. They pay too little attention to the work of party organizations in administrations and branches. Poor use has been made of criticism, self-criticism, and openness in educating the Communists.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply have failed to restructure their work in control over the construction complex, and primarily over the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction which has been transferred to the republic's jurisdiction. many party committees and administrative organs, primarily in Kirovograd, Dnepropetrovsk, Nikolayev, and some other oblasts, devote no purposeful attention to local construction organizations.

The plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee resolves:

1 -- To call the attention of Comrades V.P. Salo and V.Z. Borisovskiy to the serious shortcomings incurred in restructuring management and the economic mechanism at all levels of the construction complex. They are obligated to concentrate the activity of the boards and of functionaries in the central ministerial apparatuses on settling the main, crucial questions and problems -- on the thorough and all-round study of annual plans, on adapting them to the capacities of contracting organizations and to material-technical resources, on the development and qualitative renewal of the production base, on persistent adoption of the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience, on training highly qualified cadres, on raising labor productivity and construction quality, and on speeding up construction.

Main committees, combines, and trusts are obliged to exert efforts to apply economic management methods more rapidly and to switch organizations and enterprises over to collective contracting, self-recoupment and self-financing. The entire organizational work has to be subordinated to absolute fulfillment of the plans and targets for the current year and the 5-year period as a whole. [paragraph continues]

Additional measures must be drawn up and taken to ensure that management and the economic mechanism are restructured, and that the 1987 program for capital construction is implemented.

2 -- The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply have to exert a stronger influence on drafting the contract works plan for the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction, and must maintain constant control over the measures taken to perfect the management structure and the progress made in fulfilling the current plans and key long-term tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of capital construction.

3 -- The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, obkoms, Kiev Gorkom, oblispolkoms, and Kiev Gorispolkom are obliged to accord the ministries and local construction organizations the necessary assistance to improve work and to eliminate the arrears incurred in the first quarter of the current year, to apply economic management methods everywhere, to change organizations and enterprises over to self-financing and self-recoupment, to strengthen the production base, and to improve material-technical supplies.

4 -- The Ukrainian Ministries of Construction and of Installation and Special Construction are obligated to raise the level of organizational work aimed at implementing the 1987 plan, and to concentrate their forces and resources on constructing houses and other facilities in the social sphere, capacities which are to be commissioned under the national economic plan, machine building enterprises, and the production base of construction.

5 -- The party organizations of the Ukrainian Ministries of Construction and of Installation and Special Construction are obliged to persistently perfect party political and organizational work in such a way as to eradicate formalism in the activity of apparatus workers, to raise the vanguard role of Communists, as well as their responsibility for the matter at hand, to strive to make every functionary aware of the need for qualitative changes in management and the economic mechanism, to resolutely break routine and inertness, and to create an atmosphere of creative and high-level labor activity in collectives.

6 -- Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, as well as leaders of construction combines, trusts, and administrations are expected to take energetic steps to restructure educational work in labor collectives, to boost discipline, to ensure good organization and order, to perfect the system of cadre training and retraining, and to teach cadres economic management methods. They must take constant pains to create appropriate conditions for highly productive and safe work, and to meet branch workers' needs.

The editorial boards of republic-level newspapers, television, and radio are obliged to systematically publish materials on progress in implementing the capital construction program in the republic and on front-ranking builders, and to organize exchanges of experience among competing collectives. They have to thoroughly scrutinize the causes of delays and poor quality work, and to point out those responsible for shortcomings in the organization and management of capital construction.

7 -- In organizing plan fulfillment, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and basic party organizations mainly have to make efforts to accelerate scientific-technological progress; to radically improve production quality; to restructure the investment cycle; to make fuller use of intensive factors of growth, fixed assets, and raw and other materials; and to apply the elements of management that are new in principle and were recently worked out by the party. [paragraph continues]

They are expected to see to it that organizational and political work, as well as competitions which have developed among labor collectives in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution are very concrete and businesslike, and are expected to do everything necessary to make restructuring vigorous and purposeful in every sector, and make it produce real results.

The plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee expresses confidence that the republic's Communists and workers in the construction complex will do their utmost to successfully fulfill the plans and pledges for the current year and the 5-year period as a whole, and will ensure that facilities for production and sociocultural purposes are put into service on schedule and with high quality.

KIEV PARTY DISCUSSES PROPAGANDA, REPRIMANDS EDITOR

LD011649 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0400 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The secretariat of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee has examined the state of agitation by visual means in the republic and considered ways of restructuring it. The decision adopted notes that dozens of measures to raise the efficiency of agitation by visual means and invigorate the human factor have been carried out recently. However, its qualitative restructuring as a whole is progressing extremely slowly. Quite a few party committees display conservatism in this matter and an unwillingness to depart from obsolete attitudes and images that have outlived their time or seek new ways to raise the efficiency of visual means in the communist upbringing of working people.

Having approved the measures concerning the restructuring of agitation by visual means, the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee has made it incumbent upon party obkoms, gorkoms, and kraykoms and primary party organizations to make a sharp turn toward the topical tasks and present-day problems, to strive to accelerate the economic-social development, to fulfill the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum.

The secretariat also discussed serious shortcomings in the fulfillment of the decision of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee on the work of the Veselka publishing house in raising the ideological and artistic level of books for children and youths. It was noted that the managers of the publishing house have not ensured a noticeable improvement in the quality or topicality of its publications. Many books turned out by the Veselka publishing house have no demand among children. The house has a narrow circle of authors, an atmosphere of demandingness for the ideological and artistic level of works is lacking, and an atmosphere of wheeling and dealing reigns supreme.

The Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee has dismissed Comrade Slepachuk from the post of chief editor of the Veselka Publishing House and reprimanded him in his membership file for willful neglect of his duties in supervising the editorial-creative process [za samousunennya vid kerivnytstva redaktsiyno-tvorchym protesom], for not exercising control over the quality of publications and for his immodesty in publishing his own works.

Comrade Kostyuchenko, director of the publishing house, has been strictly reprimanded.

The secretariat also discussed the construction of housing and social amenities with the finances of the executive committees of local soviets.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN KIEV

AU081113 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 2 May 87 p 2

[Report by Ye. Guzhva, V. Nikipelov, P. Prikhodko: "Kiev, October Revolution Square"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Kiev was in festive dress. Its streets and squares were decorated with red banners and slogans. [passage omitted]

At 0945, participants in the head column of the demonstration lined up side by side alongside the Central Tribune.

There were spring flowers at the pedestal of the monument to the Great October Socialist Revolution. Bright panels were displayed on the facades of the houses. The words "Peace," "May," Labor" were traced against the background of a colorful rainbow. The state flag of the USSR and the flags of union republics were hoisted in the center of October Revolution Square.

On the guest tribunes, there were party, war, and labor veterans, front-ranking production workers and innovators, and scientific and cultural figures. There were also members of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments, USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputies, Soviet Army and Navy generals and officers, and guests from other cities of the country. Present were also staff members of the consulates general of the socialist countries in Kiev.

The inhabitants of Kiev and guests of the capital city welcomed with applause Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders. Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, S.I. Gurenko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, V.A. Masol, and S.N. Mukha mounted the Central Tribune.

Lays Wreath at Memorial

LD091041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] The Park of Eternal Glory was the center of festivity in the capital of the Ukraine. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic laid a wreath and a memorial garland at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

## LATVIAN PLENUM DEBATES QUARTER'S SHORTFALL

PM070955 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Apr 87 p 1

[LATINFORM: "Information Report on Plenum of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee took place in Riga 25 April.

The plenum was opened by B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

It examined the question "On shortcomings in the work to fulfill the plan for the republic's economic and social development in the 1st quarter of 1987 and the party organizations' tasks in eliminating the laggardness permitted."

Ya. Ya. Okherin, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on this subject.

The following took part in the debate on the report: V.S. Terekhov, first secretary of Riga's Oktyabrskiy Party Raykom; V.K. Martinson, general director of Riga's "Radiotekhnika" Production Association; V.A. Nizhnik, Latvian SSR minister of light industry; Hero of Socialist Labor G.M. Grineva, regulator at Riga's V.I. Lenin VEF Production Association; V.A. Savin, director of the Riga Car Building Plan; V.S. Solovyev, first secretary of Preylskiy Party Raykom; Ya. B. Rantsan, leader of a team of installation workers at Riga's "Promtekhmontazh" specialized installation administration; O.G. Misurkin, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers' G.I. Polyanskiy, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply; Yu. N. Pisarev, USSR first deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production; V.P. Romanov, USSR deputy minister of the communications equipment industry; A.S. Adomaytis, USSR deputy minister of light industry.

B.K. Pugo spoke at the plenum.

On the second item on the agenda the plenum heard a report from O.Ya. Karklin, CPSU member and deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, on work to develop individual and cooperative housing construction in the countryside.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: E.L. Svars, first secretary of Aluksnenskiy Party Raykom; Z.S. Petkevich, first secretary of Pezeknenskiy Party Raykom; G.S. Lavretskiy, chairman of the "Iskra" Kolkhoz in Daugavpilsskiy Rayon; A.A. Strode, mechanized milking foreman at the "Barkava" Sovkhoz in Madonskiy Rayon; M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan; I.F. Strautinsh, chairman of the Latvian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum adopted resolutions on the questions discussed.

Senior officials of a number of USSR ministries and departments took part in the work of the plenum.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS ON IMPACT OF STATE ACCEPTANCE

PM081341 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 16, Apr 87 (Signed to Press 9 Apr 87) p 9

[Letters published under the rubric "State Acceptance: Quality, Rhythm, Discipline": "Replies to EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Regarding Material on the State Acceptance of Output"]

[Text] Regarding the Article "Does Each One Have His Own Interests?" (Issue No 4) [subhead]

Following instructions from the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office, the Kalinin Oblast Prosecutor's Office checked the reported instances of deliveries of substandard production to the "Elektrosignal" Production Association in Voronezh by the Zharkovskiy and Nelidovo woodworking combines.

The following was established: The "Elektrosignal" Production Association in Voronezh filed 11 claims in respect of deliveries of substandard production in 1986. These claims resulted in a loss of R3,159.80 for the woodworking combine. Damages amounting to R3,056 have been recovered from persons guilty of slipshod work.

The rayon prosecutor made submissions to V.M. Tereshchenko, director of the Zharkovskiy woodworking combine, as regards the elimination of breaches of the law involving the output of poor-quality and substandard production. A report was also filed with the Zharkovskiy CPSU Raykom. The rayon prosecutor attended a discussion of the results of the inspection by the labor collective.

The rayon prosecutor's office checked the Nelidovo woodworking combine and established that in 1986 the "Elektrosignal" Production Association in Voronezh rejected as substandard output worth R9,661.79.

In view of the disagreement resulting from the rejection of the output which was shipped, the Nelidovo woodworking combine is compiling material for submission to the State Board of Arbitration.

State counselor of Justice, 3d Class, Yu. Grebenev, oblast deputy prosecutor.

Regarding the Article "Workers Blocking Slipshod Work" (Issue No 11) [subhead]

At one of its session, the ministry collegium was briefed on the results of the work of the sector's production associations and enterprises (including the "Cheboksarskiy Zavod Promyshlennykh Traktorov" Production Association) under the conditions of state acceptance.

The collegium ordered production association and enterprise leaders to launch a universal education campaign and arm all workers with profound knowledge of the new economic conditions of economic management, and to complete the setting up of quality control groups.

The ministry approved measures to enhance technological discipline at plants supplying components and to step up their quality control.

As of January 1987, state acceptance control has been introduced for hydraulic power systems produced by the Melitopol and Yelets tractor hydraulic components plants and for motors produced by the Volgograd motor plant supplied to the Cheboksary plant for the assembly of T-330 (TT-330) tractors.

[Signed] A. Skrebtsov, deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building.

## DATA ON KAZAKHSTAN'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE CITED

LD101343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 10 May 87

[From the "Time, Events, People" program presented by Igor Grigorev]

[Summary] According to Anet Bektemisov, chairman of the Kazakhstan State Committee for Construction Affairs, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers were correct, in their recent decision on measures to fulfill the tasks for the 12th 5-Year Plan in developing the material and technical basis of the social and cultural sector, to single out his republic as one which is lagging behind. "In our republic, we are still a very long way from sovling the task set by the 27th CPSU congress to provide every family with a separate apartment or house by the year 2000. Today, there are more than 500,000 families on the register to receive living space in Kazakhstan. If we are to give the results of the 11th 5-Year Plan, we still only reached 95.6 percent fulfillment of the plan for state capital investment in housing construction in the 11th 5-Year Plan."

In an effort to solve the problem, a party and economic aktiv was set up in the republic in January this year, specifically to deal with housing. They reached the unanimous view that it is necessary to divide the solution into two stages, in the interests of social justice. "In other words, in the next 5 years it is planned to solve the first stage: to give an apartment with all modern conveniences to citizens who have waited to receive it for many years and were in the line at the beginning of 1987. And then in the second stage, from 1992, it is planned to give apartments to people who will have been needing them during the current 5-year plan period. In other words, in the 13th 5-Year Plan the maximum time from joining the line to receiving an apartment will be 5 years. And it is planned to provide accommodation for all citizens who need it by the year 2000."

A housing program, Zhilye '91, has been devised with targets for the 1987-91 period. These include building 50 million square meters of housing, rather than the 34 million square meters projected in the plan, and exceeding the plan for housing construction by at least 30 percent each year to this end. It is also planned to reassign 10 percent of industrial construction resources to housebuilding over the period. At least 20 apartments are to be built in each sovkhoz and kolkhoz each year from 1987.

It is also planned "to increase the volume of cooperative and individual housing construction by 1991 by no less than 2-3 times the level of last year, 1986, and everywhere to develop the construction of housing in an economically effective manner. To this end, construction teams, sections, and workshops have already been organized in production associations and enterprises, as well as subsidiary production to turn out construction materials, designs, and products. No fewer than 2 or 3 youth housing complexes are now being built in each oblast center.

In April this year, the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers confirmed the Pusk-1 program, which determined concrete numbers of residential buildings by blocks, taking account of the additional task, as well as every school, hospital, polyclinic, kindergartern, and vocational college. At the beginning of this year, a working group of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic was set up to check on progress in the construction of facilities in the social sector and together with analogous working groups in the republic's oblasts and directors of ministries and departments, to examine in telephone conferences each week the state of construction and rapidly to solve all problems which occur."

This year, the plan for construction of housing, schools, and preschool facilities in the first quarter has been exceeded; for hospitals, the planned figure has been reached. Up to the end of April, as against the same period last year, housing construction is up 1.7 times, schools and kindergartens up 1.2 times, and hospitals up 1.5 times.

LVOV PLANT RESISTS STATE ACCEPTANCE DEMANDS

PM081501 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Apr 87 p 1

[Own correspondent L. Sotnik article under the rubric "The Test of State Acceptance": "A Loophole Has Been Found"]

[Text] Lvov -- To start with, let us offer the reader a brief "warm-up" test.

"Why was state acceptance introduced?"
"To improve the quality of products."
"Who is interested in that?"
"Consumers, producers, and the state as a whole."

You see how simple and logical everything is. There are only winners and there are no losers.

In theory. But in practice?

Here is an excerpt from Order No 76 relating to the Lvov Motor Vehicles Plant:

"On 22 January 1987 Rovno's 'Sporttovary' Store returned to the plant 300 rejected 'Evrika' young person's bicycles, which were sent to assembly shop No 2 for the defects to be corrected. Following the repair work, these bicycles were handed over to the marketable goods warehouse without being passed by the quality control section or the state acceptance.

"On 19 February this year, P.M. Romanyuk, deputy chief of that same shop, added to a consignment of mopeds, previously passed by the state acceptance, 22 mopeds which had been returned for additional work and were thus shipped for sale without being passed by the state acceptance."

This official document needs a certain amount of clarification and comment. This is how V. Patsukov, leader of the state acceptance group at the plant, described the incident with the "Evrika" bicycles:

"On that day our representative A. Dmitrenko passed a consignment of 'Evrika' bicycles and issued the relevant waybill. The resourceful P. Romanyuk attached the waybill with the state acceptance stamp to the consignment of previously rejected bicycles which had come back from shop No 2 and tried to get them through the checkpoint. Of course, the client's address had been changed for safety's sake -- otherwise people in Rovno would have discovered the same defects as before!"

The "heroes" of this story (in addition to P. Romanyuk, the others involved in it were Ya. Dashkovich, chief of assembly shop No 2 who spent uninspected output to the marketable goods warehouse, and Ya. Say, chief of the marketable goods section, who turned a blind eye, so to speak, when he accepted this output) have a simple explanation for their actions: They were concerned about their plant and the fulfillment of the sales plan. As it happened, they were caught at it by the state acceptance -- tough luck. Be more careful next time.

The party committee pretended that nothing had happened. Just a trivial incident, after all.

The administration did not know where to put itself, so to speak, because the angry state acceptance inspectors had raised the matter at an official level. That was when the aforementioned order appeared. Our "heroes" were reprimanded and one-half of their bonuses based on February's work results were cancelled. This -- to put it bluntly -- liberal decision was also late in coming. The draft order cancelled only 10 percent of the culprits' bonuses, and it was only after indignant pressure by V. Patsukov that plant director V. Ovcharuk further reduced the bonuses.

So, what does the law have to say about the situation? I asked this question of State Counselor of Justice, 3d Class, B. Antonenko, now retired. Boris Tikhonovich did not even bother to leaf through the codified laws and legal provisions:

"The law makes no provision for such instances."

"But, after all, people here are at times taken to court for slipshod work!"

"Yes, it does happen. But the law makes provisions concerning different situations, and even the cricle of persons subject to criminal liability is different."

"But this is nothing but blatant mockery!", I said, getting excited.

"Unfortunately, only from the moral viewpoint," my interlocutor persisted. "Actually, we are having a party meeting at the oblast prosecutor's office tomorrow, so I'll exchange opinions with my colleagues."

A couple of days later Boris Tikhonovich telephoned me.

"You see, I was right. We discussed the incident at the motor vehicles plant from all angles and unanimously concluded that it would be unlawful to institute criminal proceedings on the basis of these facts. If you like, a mockery like this is a new phenomenon in life, brought about by the introduction of state acceptance, and the law still makes no provisions on the subject. It is, moreover, not quite clear whether this is a phenomenon or simply an isolated episode."

Regrettably, it is not just an episode. This is what V. Lukyanin, leader of the state acceptance group at the "Lvovkhimselkhozmash" Association, has to say:

"We were inspecting modernized 'OPSH-15' machines. They have a rustproof tank, which made us particularly cautious about the quality of welding. If we discovered a lead, we returned the machine for additional work, marking the vulnerable spots with chalk. We were so confident of the plant workers' conscientiousness that, to start with, we did not check to make sure that the defects had been repaired. Later we checked. And what happened? The tank was leaking at the same spot which we had diligently marked with chalk."

"Even worse things happen," A. Zub, leader of the state acceptance group at the "Iskra" Association, continued the conversation. "Each day we ship about 1 million incandescent lamps. Goods are shipped around the clock, as railcars become available. Therefore, there are instances when lamps are shipped without being passed either by state acceptance or even by quality control section inspectors."

And, while on the subject of quality control sections: Unfortunately, as state acceptance was introduced, the role of quality control sections in many enterprises was not enhanced, nor was their responsibility for production quality. Everyone knows that quality control section workers are earning bonuses more frequently under the new conditions. But so far there have been no reports of anyone suffering serious financial loss. Had this been the case, state acceptance at the very same "Lvovkhimselkhozmash" plant would hardly have rejected any machines coming back after being repaired.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS CROP SOWING PROGRESS

PM111551 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 May 87 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "To Sow Without Delay!"]

[Excerpts] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 4 May spring crops had been sown on 26.6 million hectares on farms -- approximately one-fifth of the area allocated to them. More than twice this area had been sown by this time last year. Therefore it is necessary to resolutely increase the pace, make every hour count, and ensure the highly productive working of every unit.

Following the protracted cold weather, May has finally brought long-awaited warmth. Spring field work is under way in all the country's economic regions. But the bad weather has put sowing back 2-3 weeks, and more in a number of places. It is the urgent task of working people of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of all collectives of the agro-industrial complex to make up for lost time, reduce to a minimum the time taken to prepare the soil and to sow, enhance the quality of work, and do everything possible to obtain a high harvest in our state's jubilee year.

This is just the mood in which farmers are working in the Kuban, where sowing is now being carried out on the second million hectares -- which constitutes approximately 60 percent of the plan. They are devoting special attention to winter-sown fields and are strictly observing the demands of intensive technology there. Crops are now being top-dressed all over the kray, and measures are being taken against plant pests and diseases. The Kuban people intend to secure an increase of at least 10 quintals of grain from each intensive hectare -- a good example to all who are assimilating progressive technology!

The spring sowing plan has been fulfilled by 64 percent in Chechen-Ingushetia, by 63 percent in Kabardino-Balkaria, and by 50 percent in Stavropol Kray. But in Rostov Oblast, where spring crops are to occupy the largest area in the North Caucasus, only one-fifth of it has yet been sown. The reason, as SELSKAYA ZHIZN reported yesterday, is the great disorganization on many farms and the loss of a sense of responsibility for reducing times and improving work quality on the part of a number of rayon agro-industrial association leaders and specialists.

The limits of the sowing campaign in the RSFSR have already reached the non-Chernozem Zone, the Volga Region, the Volga-Vyatka Region, and the East Siberian and Far Eastern Regions. In the republic as a whole spring crops had been sown on more than 5.7 million hectares by the end of the first 5-day period -- 8 percent of the plan. In addition, winter cereals and perennial grasses which had suffered have been resown on 1 million hectares. Belgorod Oblast farmers needed just 5 days to sow early crops in full. Spring crops have been sown on one-third of the planned area in Kursk, Lipetsk, Amur, and Astrakhan Oblasts and in Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays. Economically accountable links of farmers are working to 24-hour schedules in Orel Oblast fields. Shablykinskiy, Novosilskiy, and Livenskiy Rayon machine operators have achieved the highest productivity. It is no coincidence that Orel Oblast is ahead of others in the Central Region as regards the pace of sowing.

At the same time, seeder units are still only being driven into the fields on Ryazan, Smolensk, and Kalinin Oblast farms. There is no denying that conditions are not identical everywhere, not even on plots of the same team or link.

Agronomists must keep an attentive eye on the ripening of the soil and the performance of the entire range of jobs in the fields. But delay also harms the cause. The belated spring is forcing farmers to hurry. [passage omitted]

Spring came to the Donetsk steppe 1 month late, but sowing is being completed at the usual times. Seeds of early grain crops have already been sown in full, and fields of late crops are being sown one after the other. In all, more than 10 million hectares have been sown in the Ukraine -- one-half of the spring sowing area. This work is nearing completion in Volyn, Chernovitsy, Lvov and other western oblasts. At the same time, Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, and Sumy Oblast farms are making insufficient use of the potential for accelerating the sowing campaign.

Farmers are in a hurry in Belorussia and the Soviet Baltic republics, where progressive agrotechnical measures are being widely introduced, depending on the conditions taking shape. Surmounting the difficulties which have arisen, Kazakh kolkhozes and sovkhozes are sowing spring crops on the second million hectares. [passage omitted]

Corn for grain has been sown on 941,000 hectares. This work is being carried out in Moldavia, the North Caucasus, and the Central Asian republics. In the Ukraine this year it is planned to gather 12 million tonnes of grain of this crop -- which demands enhanced responsibility for fulfilling the pledge.

Sugar beets have been sown on 1.7 million hectares -- 51 percent of the plan. Machine operators have driven seeders into the fields set aside for sunflowers. This is a prestigious crop, and special attention must be devoted to it as of the spring. So far, however, sowing has been carried out on 827,000 hectares -- 21 percent of the plan. Zaporozhye and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts are lagging particularly far behind. To obtain vegetable oil and feed protein farms must also extend sowings of spring rape for seeds.

Not a single day must be lost on truck garden plantations. So far potatoes have been planted on just 3 percent of the planned area in the RSFSR, and vegetables have been sown on 21 percent. Seedlings have begun to be planted out in southern regions. In Central Asia and Azerbaijan cotton has been sown on 3.1 million hectares -- 89 percent of the plan. There have been delays over this work in southern Kazakhstan and in Khorezm, Tashauz, and Leninabad Oblasts. Feed crops are being sown everywhere. Flax occupies one-fourth of the area allocated. [passage omitted]

GORIZONT COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 11 MAY

LD120801 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0738 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Moscow 12 May 87 (TASS) -- In accordance with the program for the further development of communications systems and television broadcasting with the use of artificial earth satellites the launch of the latest communications satellite Gorizont was carried out in the Soviet Union on 11 May 1987.

The satellite was brought to a near geostationary orbit with the initial parameters:

-- Distance from the earth's surface -- 35,174 km;
-- Period of revolution around the earth -- 23 hrs 21 mins
-- Orbital inclination -- 0.52 degrees.

The apparatus installed on the Gorizont satellite is working normally. The command and measurement complex is in control of the satellite. The operating of the communication and television apparatus will be carried out in accordance with the program that has been mapped out.

PROGRESS-29 SPACECRAFT CONCLUDES FLIGHT

LD111102 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the ground control center:

The unmanned space freighter Progress-29, which was lifted off into low-earth orbit on April 21, 1987, concluded its flight.

All operations planned for the period it stayed docked with the manned complex MIR, with which it linked up on April 23, including unloading, refuelling the propulsion unit of the station and pumping drinking water over to its tanks, were fully completed.

At 7 hours 10 minutes Moscow time today Progress-29 has jettisoned from the orbiting complex MIR. It was then oriented by commands from ground control which also activated its propulsion unit.

After decelleration made it take a descent trajectory, the craft entered the dense layers of the atmosphere and ceased its existence.

Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin, meanwhile, are continuing work aboard the research complex MIR.

Their program for today includes scheduled maintenance operations and another series of geophysical experiments.

According to telemetry data and the cosmonauts' reports from orbit, the flight is proceeding normally.

## CONTINUING WORK ABOARD SPACE ORBITER UPDATED

LD081034 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS A TASS correspondent reports from the ground control center:

Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin are continuing their orbital flight.

They are in the final phase of work connected with the unmanned space freighter Progress-29. The spacemen cleared it of the cargoes it has brought up and are now filling the empty capsule with spent equipment.

The fuel and oxidizer from its tanks are in the meantime being pumped over to the Mir station's propulsion unit on commands from the earth.

In keeping with a schedule for activating the astrophysics module Kvant, the crew today are to set a water electrolysis system in readiness for use as an extra source of oxygen aboard the orbiting complex.

Under a program for geophysical studies, they also conduct regular observations and photography sessions involving hand-operated cameras over parts of the earth's surface.

This is done, among other things, to study the seasonal development of woodland vegetation and agricultural crops, detect forest fires, and monitor meteorological processes in the atmosphere.

The cosmonauts yesterday staged another series of experiments to master different ways of orienting and stabilizing a multimodule space complex.

Romanenko and Laveykin will have a day off on May 9.

According to telemetry data and the cosmonauts' reports, the flight of the manned space complex Mir is proceeding normally.

## BRIEFS

ARCTIC EXPEDITION -- Murmansk May 8 TASS -- The purpose of a new high-latitude expedition which set out today from the port of Murmansk on board the Sibir nuclear-powered icebreaker is to study the least explored areas of the Arctic region. On the first stage of the voyage the Sibir will pick up participants and equipment of the North Pole-27 drifting research station. Winterers of the North Pole-29 research station will land on the ice. The expedition is unique in the history of Arctic navigation. Weather service specialists, geodesists and cartographers will explore part of the Soviet sector of the Arctic region and will conduct experiments within the framework of the study of the Arctic Ocean, the ocean floor, the ice cover and the atmosphere. According to forecasts, the expedition will take from 30 to 40 days. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 8 May 87 LD]

SOKOLOV ORDER OF DAY FOR VICTORY JUBILEE

PM111127 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 87 First Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No. 145" dated 9 May 1987]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers!
Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!
Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!
Comrade Great Patriotic War and USSR Armed Forces veterans!

Today our country, the fraternal socialist states, and all progressive mankind celebrate the 42d anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45. The Soviet people and their Armed Forces under the Communist Party's leadership upheld the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland in the most destructive war in history and discharged a great liberating mission. The rout of fascism has had a very profound impact on the whole course of world development.

Victory in the Great Patriotic War supremely demonstrated the indomitable strength of the Soviet people, the advantages of socialism and Marxist-Leninist ideology, the unprecedented moral and political cohesiveness of socialist society, the indissoluble friendship of the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, and the high level of Soviet military art and science and combat skills of our military cadres. Army and Navy servicemen, people's militiamen, partisans, and members of the underground showed mass heroism and infinite devotion in the cruel fight against fascism.

Lenin's Communist Party was the inspirer and organizer of the great victory. It ensured the firm unity of political, state, and military leadership both of the army and the people.

The motherland will always be proud of the exploits of the rear services workers who through their selfless labor won the unprecedented battle to produce metal, bread, fuel, and raw material and created powerful Soviet weaponry. It will not forget the labor valor and willpower of those who after the most arduous war raised cities and villages from the ruins, revived the country, and made it even more powerful.

The armies and patriots of other countries and members of the resistance movement and antifascist underground fought the fascist invaders with courage.

The lessons of the Great Patriotic War are of permanent value. The main lesson is that one must fight against war before it begins. Our country, working in close collaboration with fraternal socialist countries, stands for peace, the security of the peoples, good-neighborliness, and cooperation and is putting forward constructive new proposals designed to achieve nuclear disarmament and the relaxation of international tension. However, belligerent imperialist circles, above all the United States, ignoring the lessons of the past, are stepping up the arms race and seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies and thwart our peaceful national economic programs. In these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet state are taking the requisite measures to maintain the country's defense capability at the appropriate level and enhance the Armed Forces' combat readiness.

Soviet people need lasting peace and a favorable international situation if they are to successfully carry out restructuring and revolutionary transformations in society and speed up the country's economic and social development.

In implementing the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee January (1987) Plenum Soviet servicemen, true to their heroic traditions, are struggling to ensure that they will greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution with new successes in combat and political training and in strengthening organization and discipline. In single formation with the servicemen of Warsaw Pact states' armies they are standing vigilant guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the people of the socialist community countries and are always ready to worthily discharge their patriotic and international duty. I greet and congratulate the personnel of the Army and Navy and veterans of the Great Patriotic War and the USSR Armed Forces on the great Victory Day jubilee.

To mark the 42d anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War I order:

That a festive 30-gun salute be fired today, 9 May 1987, at 2220 hours local time, in the capital of the motherland -- the hero-city of Moscow; the union republic capitals; the hero-cities of Elningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk; the hero-fortress of Brest; and also the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk.

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell fighting for our motherland's freedom and independence!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.